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CALIFORNIA IN THE SENATE

THE QUESTION OF WHO IS TO SUCCEED NEWTON BOOTH.

THE SELECTION IN THE HANDS OF THE REPUBLICANS — GEN. JOHN F. MILLER HEADING THE LIST OF CANDIDATES — SENATOR BOOTH, EX-SENATOR SARGENT, AND JUDGE BELDEN SPOKEN OF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The next session of the California Legislature will begin on Jan. 3. It will be the duty of that body to elect a United States Senator to succeed Newton Booth, whose term will expire on the succeeding 4th of March. As the Republicans have a decided majority on joint ballot, they will have the pleasure of naming the fortunate man who will represent the State in the upper house of Congress in conjunction with Farley. The only matter of speculation, therefore, is regarding the lucky man. This is occupying the minds of a great many politicians in California at present, but, compared with former years, the excitement over the matter is extremely moderate. The chances of candidates are discussed in a very quiet manner, and there is very little difference of opinion expressed, because every one seems to feel assured that the contest is already practically settled.

The Legislature of California consists of a Senate and Assembly. The former body has 40 and the latter 80 members. The Constitution, as in other States, provides that only half of the members of the Senate shall be elected at each election, the remaining half being composed of those holding over. It will be remembered, however, that this State only adopted its new Constitution in 1879, and that at the succeeding election, in conformity with a special provision, an entire new Senate was elected for a term of four years. Consequently there were no Senators elected this year, the entire body holding over from the last session. The attitude of the Republican hold-over Senators on the United States Senatorial question is not involved in much doubt. Indeed, for a long period only one name was mentioned for their consideration—that of Gen. John F. Miller. Those interested in his behalf were the only ones who did any active work, and before the adjournment it came to be generally understood that Miller had secured, if not the whole, the major part of the Republican hold-over Senators. Of the 40 Senators, 24 were elected by the Republicans. The reorganization of the Working Men's Party, or rather its election by the Democrats, will probably add three more to the Republican strength in the Senate. Conger, of San Francisco, elected by the Working Men in 1879, took the stump for Garfield and has announced his intention of going into caucus with the Republicans for the purpose of electing a United States Senator. West, of Los Angeles, also elected by the Working Men, has renounced the party on the same grounds as Conger. Chase, of Santa Barbara, who was elected by the combined Working Men, Independent, and Greenback vote of his county, is an original Republican, and is expected to vote with them for Senator. It is asserted, and the roll is checked by the knowing ones, that of these 27, Miller has assurances of support from 21. The remaining 6 are understood to have a preference for ex-Senator Sargent.

The complexion of the Assembly, owing to the extreme closeness of the vote in several districts, was a matter of doubt for four or five days after election. The clearing up of these doubts, however, shows that the Republicans have elected 41 and the Democrats 38 Assemblymen. There is a tie in Solano County, which a new election is certain to decide in favor of the Republicans for reasons not necessary to mention here. This will give the Republicans a clear working majority of 4 in the Assembly, and on joint ballot a majority of 18. Of course it is not possible to state definitely the prominences of the successful Republican Assemblymen. It is known, however, that a fair proportion of them elected from doubtful districts owe their success to the active co-operation of Gen. Miller and his friends. The latter assert that enough of them are sure to make the control of the Republican caucus a certainty. From personal knowledge of the predilections of a number of them, I am inclined to indorse this opinion.

Gen. John F. Miller stands very high in the estimation of California Republicans, and if he is chosen, as he is almost sure to be, for the United States Senate, he will do credit to the State. He is a man of great literary attainments, and grasps a subject in a statesmanlike manner. A comparatively recent article from his pen on the Chinese question, in one of the reviews, attracted more attention and commanded more respect than the combined frothings of a host of would-be notables who were seeking notoriety on the anti-Chinese wave. During the war of the rebellion he served his country with conspicuous gallantry, and carries to this day some of the scars won in the service. He has always been an active Republican, ready to aid his party to success with his voice and counsel. When Farley was elected to succeed Sargent in the United States Senate, Mr. Miller received the complimentary vote of the Republican minority in the joint assemblage. It was understood as long ago as that time that he would be the next Republican Senator from California.

The name of Newton Booth is rarely mentioned as a probable or even possible successor to himself. If he or his friends are making any exertions to effect his election they are of the faintest character. Mr. Booth's course in the Senate has not increased his popularity at home. When he was elected it was as the champion of the anti-railroad monopoly interest. Great things were expected of him. There was no question about his ability or his brilliancy. But his indolence stood as a barrier to his fame. Californians saw with great disappointment that in the great controversy in the Senate over the Sinking Fund bill he allowed nearly all the serious work to be done by Thurman and others, contenting himself with one or two speeches. Of course, this disappointed the ardent anti-monopolists who elected him, and did not make for him substantial friends on the other side. To-day Booth is regarded by the inhabitants of California as a man of splendid abilities, but without the energy to direct them to a useful purpose.

Occasionally the name of ex-Senator Aaron A. Sargent is mentioned as a possible choice. It is certain that he has friends who are watching his chances closely. He has not yet allowed his name to be mentioned prominently as a candidate, doubtless dreading to draw the same fire that resulted in his retirement from politics two years ago. The Finney exposures cannot help proving an insurmountable barrier to his hopes. The re-election of Sargent would be a virtual stultification of California Republicanism, for almost every county and State convention has since denounced, by resolution or otherwise, the Federal ring for the damage it did to the party, for in nearly every instance Sargent's name was identified with the ring. If Sargent enters the contest at all, he will be compelled to make a still hunt, and such a fight against the open, active exertions of Miller will amount to nothing. The name of Judge Belden, of San José, is sometimes spoken of, but he will not receive more than the complimentary vote of his delegation.

The railroad company which usually takes a hand in our Senatorial fights has not as yet exhibited its preferences. Some months ago the rivalries between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Alaska Fur Company, of which Gen. Miller is President, were not of the most amicable character. Indeed, the differences between the two were so pronounced that the resident manager of the fur company, Mr. Stein, openly denounced the railroad people for the discriminations practiced against them, and gave emphasis to his denunciations by adding other transportation facilities for their rivals. Whether this trouble will call out the active opposition of the Central Pacific Railroad people remains to be seen. As a matter of public interest, and to symmetrically end the letter, it may be well to mention that ex-Supreme Judge Wallace will be likely to receive the Democratic complimentary vote for United States Senator.

FRAUDULENT INSURANCES.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EXPOSURES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, Penn., Nov. 29.—The fraudulent insurance business is still the topic of conversation in this community. To-day Dr. R. S. Herman, of Douglassville, one of the medical examiners of the different concerns, and for whose arrest a warrant was issued on Saturday, entered bail in $500 for his appearance when wanted. He denies all knowledge of any fraud on his part in connection with the cases in which he acted as examiner. Dr. Yorgey, the man arrested on Saturday, says the different insurance companies for which he acted in a medical capacity solicit risks on persons between the ages of 21 and 65 years, and if anything wrong has been done the company soliciting such are responsible. In a card to-day to the public he claims that the Reinart insurance case was a legitimate one. In this assertion, however, it is alleged that he is wrong, as will be shown to his satisfaction at the proper time. W. J. Handy, of Columbus, Ohio, who has been here several days looking after the interests of some Ohio companies in which the Reinart woman was insured, failed to obtain any information from Yorgey as to the physical condition of Mrs. Reinart at the time she was insured. The two Shireys, who held the largest amount of insurance at the time of her death, are laboring men. They have already presented their claim for the "death money," payment of which, however, was refused.

The feeling against persons interested in these insurance cases is very strong, as one instance will show. Henry A. Shilden, a Trustee and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pottstown, who has been mixed up in some of them, has tendered his resignation, and resigned from all committees of the church. He, however, says he is innocent of any wrong, and is ready for an investigation. William C. Kuser, President of the Prudential Aid Society, who caused the arrests to be made, says he has enough evidence to convict several persons who are highly respected in the community of conspiracy, and that he intends to bring them all to justice; that within the last few days he has obtained some facts relating to insurance that go to show the formation of "rings" in various places here for the purpose of placing heavy insurances on the lives of old, decrepit, and poverty-stricken people. As an instance of the villainy attached to this bogus life insurance business, Mr. Kuser cited an instance of a woman whom certain persons wanted to have insured. When the examiner arrived at the residence the woman was apparently dying, but a healthy woman was examined instead, and the policy made out in the name of the almost dead woman. Dr. Yorgey is out in a card in the *Daily Eagle* here, in which he claims "That the parties whom he had insured were all examined and testified to by competent physicians, and that they came up to the full requirements of all the companies of which they became members." As a result of the exposure of this crooked insurance business, the general impression here is that speculative insurance has seen its best days in this region.

THE NEW PARDEE HALL.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW STRUCTURE.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 27.—The dedication of Pardee Hall, Lafayette College, the handsome edifice that has risen from the ashes of the old building of that name which was destroyed by fire in June of last year, will take place to-morrow with imposing ceremonies. Prominent men from all parts of the country are arriving here to-night to be present at the exercises. President Hayes and party will reach Easton in the morning about 11 o'clock, and will be met at the depot by a committee of citizens, headed by Judge Henry Green. The procession will be formed at 11 o'clock at the college chapel, and will include the President of the United States, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of War, Postmaster-General and Assistant Postmaster-General, the United States Senators from Pennsylvania, the Governor and United States Senators from New-Jersey, United States Commissioner of Education, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Moderators of the General Assembly and of the Synod of Philadelphia, members of the School Board and Town Council, and a large number of the Alumni. The address will be delivered at Pardee Hall by Prof. March, of Lafayette, after which a collation will be served, when the speech-making will take place. President Cattell's reception will take place in the evening. The citizens of Easton have entered heartily into the preparations for a gala day, and the town will devote itself entirely to the dedication to-morrow.

A TRADES COUNCIL IN FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 29.—A large meeting was held here to-night of mill operatives, including weavers, spinners, carders, and grinders, as well as masons, bricklayers, plasterers, and carpenters, all in consultation as to forming a Fall River Trades Council, a strong central body of laborers, designed to cope with the employers. Preparations are making for calling a general meeting here within a fortnight. The coming conference to perfect organization will include delegates from Taunton, New-Bedford, Providence, Lowell, Lawrence, and Boston. To-night's meeting was presided over by Robert Howard, Secretary of the Spinners' Union, and J. H. Stafford, Secretary of the Weavers' Association, was clerk. The meeting decided to hold a general convention, a week from next Sunday, in Spinners' Hall here. Entire harmony prevailed among the party delegates present to-night and there was a general agreement to resist the present wages in the mills. The new organization will be the most powerful yet made here and will be called the Fall River and District Trades Council.

A MURDERER GIVES HIMSELF UP.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 29.—On Oct. 24, during a quarrel, Albert Bogart, a somewhat notorious man of this place, repeatedly struck Kate Eckart over the head with a blunt instrument, inflicting wounds from which she died Nov. 17. Bogart remained about the neighborhood until informed by one of his friends that the injured girl was likely to die, when he took flight. A warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of Detectives Sims and Johnson, of Easton, who soon succeeded in obtaining a clue to Bogart's hiding-place, which was said to be in the mountains, just back of Easton. The officers started in pursuit. After scouring the woods for some time they discovered Bogart running through the thicket just ahead of them. The officers fired several shots at the murderer, but seemingly without effect, for he kept on running as if nothing had happened, and was soon out of sight of his pursuers. After several days' search all trail was lost. A few evenings ago, in the midst of a storm, there was a knock at the office door of District Attorney Anstilie, in this place. Upon the door being opened, Bogart entered and gave himself up. He was in an almost starved condition. He was haggard and pale, and his trousers were covered with blood, which flowed from a bullet wound in the right thigh, which wound he received when escaping arrest. He was taken to the Easton jail and will be tried at the December term of the Northampton County Court.

GRADUATES OF WILLIAMS IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 29.—An association of Williams College graduates was formed in Cleveland to-day, to be known as the Williams College Alumni Association of Northern Ohio. A banquet is to be given in January, at which it is expected Gen. Garfield, also of Williams, will make a speech.

A HEAVY JUDGMENT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The Union Iron Company, plaintiff, in a suit against the Kellogg Bridge Company, both of this city, has obtained a Judgment of $116,502, with interest and costs.

THE APPROACHING SESSION

PRESIDENT HAYES'S FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.

PRINTED SLIPS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE CABINET TO-DAY — EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES ADOPTED TO PREVENT ITS PREMATURE PUBLICATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The President has completed his annual Message, and it is expected that printed slips will be ready to-morrow for inspection by the members of the Cabinet. It is understood that it contains nothing of unusual interest, the greater portion being devoted to a review of the Hayes Administration. The last annual Message having been published in advance of its reception by Congress, special pains have been taken to prevent a premature publication of the forthcoming document. Additional guards and checks have been established about the printing-office and the White House to defeat the efforts of enterprising newspaper correspondents to secure an advance copy of the Message, and it is announced that William Henry Smith, Collector of Customs at Chicago, and General Manager of the Western Associated Press, is now on the way to Washington, by direction of the President, to take special charge of the printed copies of the message and to make such provision as will prevent its publication prior to its reception by the two houses of Congress.

A FREE TRADER'S VIEWS.

THE TARIFF DECLARED TO BE THE ONLY ISSUE ON WHICH THE DEMOCRACY CAN SUCCEED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Representative Mills, of Texas, a prominent free trader, who reached Washington last night, says he is in favor of resuming the agitation of the tariff question, and of continuing the fight until a radical change in the existing high rate of duties is secured. Mr. Mills believes in conducting future political campaigns on this question alone, and is confident that if the late Presidential campaign had been fought on this issue, Hancock would have been elected. In regard to the result of the November election, Mr. Mills says the trouble was that the Democratic Party had had leadership. "Many of the Democratic leaders of the South," he continued, "are unpopular with the people of that section, who believe the leaders are not true to the old Democratic doctrine on the tariff and other important national questions. Instead of making the tariff the main issue in the campaign, they attempted to conceal it, brought forward other questions and pursued a policy which arrayed the sections against each other." Mr. Mills believes that the only hope of the Democracy in the future is in deposing from leadership those men who, with personal and selfish interests, ignore the great questions which concern the whole country. The Democrats should make free trade a prominent feature in future platforms, and place in nomination only men of pronounced free trade principles. Such a policy, he believes, would secure the vote of the States west of the Ohio River and perhaps the vote of Ohio. He further says that the people of the South now feel that if the Democratic Party would improve the lesson taught by their recent defeat, proclaim themselves in favor of a tariff for revenue only, hostility to national banks, and imposition of an income tax, instead of continuing a miserable sectional fight, success would be achieved in the future. In reference to the election of Gen. Garfield, Mr. Mills says that in the South no doubts are entertained about Garfield's election, and no one in that section would indorse a movement to throw technical obstacles in the way of an official declaration of the result.

GEN. GARFIELD HOMEWARD BOUND

THE PARTY LEAVES WASHINGTON—SECRETARY SHERMAN TO RUN FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Gen. Garfield left here this morning for Mentor, accompanied by Congressman Townsend and Richard Smith, of Ohio, and Major Swaim. Nothing additional of a definite character can be learned of the result of the interviews between Gen. Garfield and Secretary Sherman, but it is generally believed that an understanding has been reached as to Mr. Sherman's future. The Secretary adheres to his purpose to make the canvass for election to the Senate, and *his friends will at once enter actively upon the campaign.* The return of Congressman Townsend to Ohio at this time is for the purpose of aiding the candidature of the Secretary, and that gentleman, doubtless, has been furnished with Mr. Sherman's plan of campaign. Congressman Butterworth, who came here last week, has returned to Ohio, after receiving instructions from Mr. Sherman.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $574,936 55, and from Customs, $508,351 40.

The Treasury Department to-day issued $500,000 in silver certificates on deposits of gold made in New-York; $500,000 was issued on similar deposits on Saturday.

The receipts from internal revenue for the four months ending Oct. 31 were over $44,000,000, an increase compared with the corresponding four months of last year of $3,868,528, or an average monthly increase of nearly $1,000,000.

Gen. N. A. Miles has arrived in the city and is a guest at the Ebbitt House. It is generally believed that his appointment as Chief Signal Officer of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, will be announced at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

A telegram from Berlin informs the State Department that the cases of American naturalized citizens who have been arrested in Alsace and Lorraine on charges of owing military service, have been decided in accordance with the claim of this Government. The release of Weil has been already reported, and it is now announced that in his case, as well as in the previous one of Gehres, all fines and penalties imposed by the German Government have been remitted.

An order was issued by Postmaster-General Maynard raising the following Post Offices to the grade of "Presidential offices" from and after the 1st of January next, with salaries for the future incumbents, who will require appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate: Babylon, N. Y., $1,100; Mineralville, Penn., $1,100; Mount Pleasant, Penn., $1,400; Hinsdale, N. H., $1,000; Lancaster, Wis., $1,200; Sheboygan Falls, Wis., $1,100; Stoughton, Wis., $1,300; Perry, Iowa, $1,200; Odebolt, Iowa, $1,200; West Point, Neb., $1,100; Fredonia, Kan., $1,200; Arkansas City, Kan., $1,900; Concord, N. C., $1,000; Lagrange, Texas, $1,100.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A general court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Whipple, Virginia, on Dec. 1, or as soon thereafter as possible, for the trial of second-class private William E. McIntire, of the Signal Corps, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. The following is the detail for the court: First Lieut. R. H. Gilman, Thirteenth Infantry, acting Signal Officer; First Lieut. W. S. Wyatt, Ninth Infantry, acting Signal Officer; Second Lieut. W. C. Buttler, Third Infantry, acting Signal Officer; Second Lieut. J. A. Swift, Signal Corps; Second Lieut. L. K. Scheer, Signal Corps; First Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader, Thirteenth Infantry, acting Signal Officer, Judge Advocate of the court.

The Superintendent General of the recruiting service has been directed to cause 85 recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Santa Fe, New-Mexico, for assignment as follows: Twenty-five to the Thirteenth Infantry and 60 to the Fifteenth Infantry.

Passed Assistant Engineer Luther R. Harvey has been ordered to the Washington, as Passed Assistant Engineer Robert G. Denig has been detached from the Trenton, on the European station, and ordered to return home and report his arrival; Assistant Engineer William B. Dunning, from special duty at New-York, and ordered to the Trenton on the European station; Cadet Engineer William H. Alderdice, from the training-ship Minnesota, and ordered to the Alliance.

Leave of absence for 15 days, from Dec. 7, has been granted Capt. William Wallace, Marine Corps.

The Constitution arrived at the League Island Navy-yard this afternoon, in tow of the Tallapoosa.

THE SHOOTING AT LEADVILLE.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-ELECT ROBINSON DEAD—THE SHOOTING SAID TO HAVE BEEN ACCIDENTAL.

DENVER, Nov. 29.—Lieut.-Gov. Robinson died this morning at 7 o'clock. Whether his death was the result of an accident or a murder is not fully settled yet, but the post-mortem examination will probably throw some light on the subject.

The surviving Trustees of the Robinson Consolidated Mining Company, in this City, telegraphed yesterday to the agents of the Western Union Telegraph, at Leadville, to make particular inquiry into the details of the shooting of Lieut.-Gov. Robinson, and inform them. In response they received the following: "The shot was fired upward by a guard inside of the tunnel. The bullet passed through the door, carrying part of a nail with it, and splitting the bullet, making four wounds in Mr. Robinson's side. There was no riot or violence of any kind. The guard thought he was one of Capt. Jack's men, and fired to frighten him away. Mr. Robinson died at 6:45 this morning."

Messrs. Rufus Hatch, John D. Prince, S. V. White, and George D. Roberts, the surviving Trustees, held a meeting in the offices of the company yesterday afternoon, and passed eulogistic resolutions. They say that Mr. Robinson was a native of the western part of this State, where his mother and sister still reside, but they do not know the exact locality. He was about 40 years of age. He was engaged in the banking business in Kalamazoo, Mich., until 1878, when he went to Colorado and opened a general supply store in Leadville. He became interested in mining matters, and at the time of his death was Vice-President of the Robinson Consolidated Mining Company, and was worth $3,000,000. He never married.

SHERMAN'S CHICAGO HOTEL BILLS.

MR. BATEMAN, THE SECRETARY'S MANAGER, OFFERS AN EXPLANATION.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—The Hon. Warner M. Bateman, brother-in-law of Secretary Sherman, was interviewed to-day by the *Commercial* in reference to the Chicago hotel bills, and said substantially: "Secretary Sherman committed the care of his immediate personal interests at Chicago to Gen. Garfield, Gov. Foster, Gov. Dennison, and myself, and transmitted a reasonable sum to defray expenses which was on deposit with Mr. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, except a portion held by Thomas M. Nichol, who, with myself, managed the business matters. When Sherman was beaten he turned his forces to Gen. Garfield and was successful in nominating him. Up to this point Sherman paid all the expense. After the convention Mr. Nichol told me he had paid all bills due Mr. Drake, and Mr. Nichol told me Gov. Foster and Mr. Everett, of Cleveland, representing Gen. Garfield, as friends, had said to him it would be only fair for the friends of Gen. Garfield to pay the bills yet unpaid, and otherwise chargeable to Mr. Sherman. Mr. Nichol had paid over to me the amount in his hands belonging to Mr. Sherman, and said he was authorized to draw drafts and settle what remained unpaid. I also drew what remained in Mr. Drake's hands. This arrangement was made without my knowledge. I assisted Mr Nichol in settling, and sent Mr. Sherman's money to him. After returning to Cincinnati I received a letter from ex-Gov. Dennison, stating that Gov. Foster had said he (Foster) had paid $2,800 for Mr. Sherman's Chicago expenses, and ex-Gov. Dennison suggested that I had better reimburse Gov. Foster. I wrote ex-Gov. Dennison, stating the arrangements made with Mr Nichol, and heard no more of the matter until the papers took it up."

A WOMAN'S FEARFUL CRIME.

MRS. ISAAC LITTLEFIELD POISONS HER SON AND HUSBAND AND SHOOTS HERSELF—THE MOTHER AND BOY DEAD.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The terrible tragedy at *East Stoughton yesterday, by which an insane* mother took the life of her young son by administering morphine, and attempted also to take her husband's life by the same means, culminated this morning in the suicide of the woman. The family is well known, is in comfortable circumstances, and very highly respected. Isaac Littlefield, the husband and father, has a reputation throughout the south-eastern part of the State as a tenor singer. On Friday night Mrs. Littlefield brought out some sweet cider and urged her husband and son, Albert, who was 13 years old, to partake freely of it, which they did, she also drinking some. During the night the boy complained of his stomach and his mother quieted him and gave him some more of the same cider, after which he was quiet for the remainder of the night. Mr. Littlefield, who drank from the same glass as his son, vomited at once, and to this cause alone is attributed his safety, as he was very sick but is now convalescent. On Saturday afternoon Dr. Gifford was sent for, but being away did not come until evening, when he found Mr. Littlefield dangerously ill, and the boy very low, with all the symptoms of opium poisoning. His respiration was very low and he died in much pain at midnight.

Owing to the fact that Mrs. Littlefield has been for some time partially insane, it was at once suspected that she had attempted to poison them both, as her mania had been to get rid of Allie, and a careful watch was kept upon her for that reason. All day yesterday she exhibited a calm and unruffled demeanor to her relatives and friends who filled the house, but last night frequently showed symptoms of approaching insanity and tried, after finding that Mr. Littlefield's dose would not prove fatal, to induce him to take more medicine, and he, one of the most unsuspecting of men, would doubtless have obeyed her in his weak state had he not been cautioned against her. These cautions by his friends suddenly awakened his suspicions and he refused to drink or eat anything she prepared. Afterward something was heard to snap while he and his wife were left alone for a moment in the evening, and, upon being asked what it was, he replied that it was a piano-string that had broken, but it is thought that she tried to shoot her husband. The pistol missed fire, however, and the noise was probably the sharp click of the descending hammer. Early this morning Mrs. Littlefield left the room, saying she would be back in a few minutes. She went to an outhouse, and grasping a revolver in both hands placed it to her forehead and fired. She must have died instantly, as a sister of Mr. Littlefield came out in a few moments and found her perfectly cold. Strange to say, however, the report of the pistol did not reach the ears of those in the house, although the outhouse was only a few feet distant. Upon her dress was pinned a note, which read: "I did it all intending we should go; but oh, Isaac, you have got to save yourself from the torture which I told you of before. Don't hate me, Isaac, for I love you, and would save you if I could. We all took morphine."

The post-mortem examination on the child this afternoon showed morphine in large quantities in the stomach. The husband is slowly recovering. Mrs. Littlefield had recently returned home from a seven months' residence in Milton and Sandolph, where she had been treated for a mild form of insanity, and was supposed to be entirely cured. She was a slight, pretty woman, 36 years of age, and was married to Mr. Littlefield 13 years ago, the only fruit of this marriage being the boy that she poisoned.

WRECKING COMPANIES REBUKED.

AMHERSTBURG, Ontario, Nov. 29.—The Canadian Wrecking Company, having complained to the Government of the Collector of Customs at Amherstburg for granting permits to the Wilcox to assist Canadian cars in releasing the propellers Wiseblocker and Inter-Ocean, lately aground in Detroit River near here, the Minister of Customs desires to say that while he has given and will continue to give the greatest attention possible to the protection of the interests of the wrecking companies of Canada, he cannot approve of unreasonable concessions to United States tugs when they are necessary to the rescue of human beings or the saving of vessels from total wreck.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The Polish inhabitants of this city celebrated to-day by a street parade and religious exercises the semi-centennial Anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830.

EUROPE'S STATE TROUBLES

THE TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY.

THE SULTAN'S ENERGETIC ACTION REGARDING DULCIGNO DUE TO THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE AND THE ALBANIAN LEAGUE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A correspondent at Constantinople states that there is reason to believe the Porte's energetic action in regard to Dulcigno is due partly to the suspicious attitude of the Albanian League, and partly to military preparations by Greece. The recent Albanian petition to the Sultan shows symptoms that the movement for autonomy is on the increase. The correspondent, commenting upon the cession, says: "The Sultan wishes to have his hands free, especially as he entertains an idea of bringing matters to a crisis before Greece can complete preparations. Several influential personages think the Porte should deal a quick and decisive blow, and should meet the Greek territorial claims by a counter-claim for pecuniary war indemnity."

A dispatch from Vienna says the Albanians who came to the support of the Dulcignotes have been dispersed. The apprehensions of the Montenegrins lest the real work of occupying the country should only begin when the Turks left are therefore dispelled. It seems probable that in view of other matters that remain to be settled the international fleet will not separate for the present.

SCUTARI, Nov. 29.—The inhabitants of Dulcigno have been disarmed. Dervisch Pasha has arrived here with his troops, and announces that he will go to Epirus.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Fresh instructions have been sent to Herr von Radowitz, the German Minister at Athens, to urge moderation upon Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29.—The Montenegrins have occupied the whole district of Dulcigno. Prince Nikita has promised the inhabitants of the ceded district liberty of worship, amnesty, and security of tenure in regard to property.

Mr. Goschen will go to London the 8th of December, and return in January.

THE IRISH MALCONTENTS.

COST OF THE BOYCOTT EXPEDITION—THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT CAUSES ALARM IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The total cost of the Boycott relief expedition was $10,000.

It is stated that the Government has decided to reinforce the Birr garrison by 600 men, and to dispatch troops to Banagher, Portumna, and several other small Western towns.

The *Times* in a leading article this morning says: "It is very probable that the trial of the traversers will be going on when Parliament assembles. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has gone to Dublin, and will probably remain there until the houses meet."

The Press Association reports that four other regiments are under orders for Ireland. Nearly 1,000 more members have joined the Land League in the Kildysart district.

At an immense land meeting in Loughrea several priests were present. Many agitators carried naked swords.

A dispatch from Dublin says the resolution of the Cabinet not to resort to coercion has caused very deep disappointment and apprehension among all classes in the disturbed districts. They look with alarm at the prospect of more outrages and wider spread intimidation and disaffection. There is good reason to believe that the Executive will try to show, by greater activity and energy, that they possess sufficient power in the ordinary law. The disturbed districts are flooded with constabulary and military, and all the resources at the command of the authorities are available when required for the protection of life and property, but the secret and complete organization of the Leaguers enables them to anticipate the movements of the constabulary and in some instances defeat them. There can be little doubt that the organization of the Leaguers is rendered most perfect and formidable by connection with the Fenian system. It is this that makes intimidation so irresistible in some districts. It is practiced with great subtlety and skill, so that the authorities are unable to counteract it. They can deal only with open acts of violence, which are avoided as much as possible, while the more effectual system of terrorism is carried on under an external appearance of tranquillity.

DUBLIN, Nov. 29.—In the case of the Land Leaguers against the *Evening Mail* the defense urged that the paper had only exercised its rights of a fair comment, and pointed out that since the initiation of the State trials the language of the agitators has been more violent and outrages more frequent. The case was adjourned in order that the Judges might read all the articles on the subject.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The parish priest of Ballinrobe has received a letter in which he is threatened with instant death if Mr. Boycott is shot. The letter bears a Monaghan postmark.

A correspondent at Rome hears that the Irish Land League has ordered all money from America to be sent to Paris instead of Dublin.

A correspondent at Dublin states that owing to the continued opposition to the erection of a Police hut at New-Pallas, and other disturbing events, two companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and a detachment of artillery with two guns will be sent there.

THE CHAMPION OARSMEN.

A FOUL SPOILS THE RACE BETWEEN TRICKETT AND ROSS—HANLAN TO ROW AGAINST LAYCOCK.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The sculling match between Edward Trickett, of Sydney, and Wallace Ross, of St. John, New-Brunswick, for £400, was rowed to-day over the Thames's champion course, from the Aqueduct to "the ship" at Mortlake. Trickett won the race easily, beating Ross by four lengths, but in consequence of a foul at Hammersmith the umpire declared that the men must row again. Ross had the Surrey station. The start was a good one. Ross immediately went a length or more ahead, and maintained this lead to Hammersmith, when a foul occurred, Trickett's scull touching Ross's boat. It was a good race after this to the top of Chiswick Eyot, where Trickett took the lead, and at Barnes's bridge rowed right away from Ross, who was then beaten. Trickett finishing an easy winner by four lengths. Two to one was freely offered on Ross, but without takers. The attendance was very thin. The time of the race—distance four and a quarter miles—was 30:38. The tide was in your favor, Trickett and Ross will row again at 2:30 o'clock next Saturday afternoon.

A match for £500 a side was arranged to-day between Hanlan and Laycock, to be rowed on the Thames within six weeks from the time of signing the articles. The articles will be signed to-morrow.

LONDON, Nov 30.—The *Sportsman* thinks the Ross-Trickett match was a lamentable exhibition. There was something radically wrong with the oarsmen. Trickett was very far from enjoying robust health. Even as late as Sunday night he had consulted a doctor, as he was feverish. He was slightly better on Monday, but appeared haggard and ill at the start, and his conduct further on showed that he was laboring under heavy difficulties. Nobody can possibly doubt that Ross did not display his true form. It was painful to witness how he flagged after passing the soap works, and he proceeded as if regularly used up. He was not ill, but affected by the climate. He wasted much pace by not having a rudder, and had to make tremendous exertions to keep his boat straight.

TALK OF THE DAY IN PARIS.

THE RESULT OF THE DE CISSEY LIBEL SUIT —ARRESTS FOR SEDITIOUS CRIES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A Paris dispatch says that a Socialist paper proposes a subscription to cover the fines in the de Cissey case, while Gen. de Cissey intends to give the damages awarded him to a military fund. The leniency of the sentence seems due to two reasons; first, the judges thought a Parliamentary investigation might reveal something, and they could not therefore increase an immediable penalty like imprisonment; secondly, the imprisonment of the defendants might have led to demonstrations in the streets and clubs. The judgment, however, perfectly rehabilitates Gen. de Cissey, but the officers of the Army seem much irritated at the judgment, of which they cannot exactly comprehend the motives. It is usual in cases of libel where a heavy fine is inflicted, to add a term of imprisonment. In the de Cissey libel case the maximum fine seems to have been imposed to avoid the necessity of adding a term of imprisonment.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A requiem service in memory of Père Lacordaire was held in the Church of St. Augustine to day. The Abbé Montsabre spoke against the religious decrees. Some persons outside the church were arrested for uttering seditious cries.

Several persons were arrested yesterday while proceeding to La Vallois Cemetery to make a demonstration at the grave of the Communist Ferre.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

TEHERAN, Nov. 29.—Sheik Abdullah is harassing the Persians near Urumiah. A column is marching against him.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—The *Vosti* is informed that the British Charge d'Affaires has been instructed to address representations to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to Russia's attitude on the Persian frontier in view of the Kurdish insurrection.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The brother-in-law of Don Carlos, who was recently ordered to leave Spain forthwith, is the Duke of Parma and Modena, not the Duke of Medina, as at first announced.

ROME, Nov. 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the debate on the policy of the Cabinet was resumed. Premier Carroli called upon the House to give the Government a compact majority which would permit the Cabinet to accomplish the promised reforms. General debate then closed, and several orders of the day were proposed, which will be considered on Tuesday.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Calcutta to the *Times* says that news from the outbreak in Cashmere is reassuring. The Maharajah is, however, pushing forward reinforcements.

The trial of Mr. Philip Callan, Member of Parliament for Louth, charged with libeling Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan, began to-day. After Mr. Sullivan had been cross-examined at some length, the Judge privately conferred with counsel. The defendant's counsel, on returning to court, announced that the case must go on. The court adjourned until to-morrow.

A dispatch from Calcutta says orders have been issued for the removal of the telegraph between Peshawur and Lundi-Kotal. This seems to indicate the speedy evacuation of Khyber, which is the sole remaining fruit of the campaign in Northern Afghanistan.

The Governor of Natal telegraphs that 1 European and 14 natives have been killed in a skirmish with the Basutos.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The body of Estelle Anna Lewis was deposited in the catacombs of Kensal Green Cemetery yesterday preparatory to removal to New-York, according to the directions of her will. Mr. William J. Hoppin, Secretary of the American Legation, attended the funeral as the representative of Minister Lowell, and Mr. Ingram, the biographer of Edgar A. Poe, and other members of the literary world were present. The officiating clergyman expressed the hope that the respect shown for the deceased authoress by her English friends would be received in the United States as an additional token of good-will.

THE PANAMA CANAL PROJECT.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A dispatch from Paris says the promotion of the Panama Canal scheme has been resumed with extraordinary vigor. The movement is so universal that success as regards subscriptions and capital is certain. Adhesions are arriving from every quarter of the globe. M. de Lesseps told the *Times's* correspondent that news arriving every moment confirmed his conviction that the enterprise is safe. Every country in Europe is taking part in it; offices are being opened in Germany, Austria, and Italy, and subscriptions are flowing in. The English have run up the shares to a premium on the Paris Bourse by sending orders which cannot be executed except by paying a premium. Founders' shares, which were 5,000f., reach nearly 40,000f.

ASKING CHRISTIAN RECOGNITION.

A CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN SYRACUSE—SUNDAY LAWS IN ST. LOUIS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—A convention, to commence to-morrow and to continue two days, will be held in this city, under the auspices of the *National Reform Association, an organization having* for its object the perpetuation of religious observances under the Constitution. Bishop Jesse T. Peck will preside, and addresses will be made by prominent advocates of the principles of the association. Bishop Huntington, of this city, is a Vice-President. The association proposes to make a vigorous fight against the encroachments of secularism and to maintain existing Christian principles of the American Government, such as the Bible in the schools, the Christian law of marriage, the Sunday laws, the oath, national and State Thanksgivings and fasts, &c. As a means to this end such an amendment to the national Constitution is desired as will indicate that this is a Christian Nation, and provide a local basis for the Christian institutions referred to. It is not designed to wed Church and State, but to bring the Constitution of the United States into harmony with the Constitutions of the several States, in 30 of which acknowledgments, more or less explicit, of God and the Christian religion are to be found.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—Several prominent ministers, who belong to the Evangelical Alliance of this city, met at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association

A MYSTERY TO BE SOLVED

IS THEOPHILUS YOUNGS DEAD OR ALIVE?

THE STRANGE CASE WHICH PUZZLES THE SURROGATE—AN ALLEGED THEOPHILUS TURNS UP AND IS RECOGNIZED BY HIS BROTHER AND OTHERS, BUT REPUDIATED BY HIS WIFE.

Five years ago, Theophilus Youngs, a resident of Boston, and a married man, suddenly disappeared. A dead body was shortly afterward found in the river, which was recognized as his. It was taken to the Morgue, where it was duly identified and buried. His wife and family went into mourning, and the death of Youngs and the succession of his wife to his property were generally admitted as accomplished facts by those who knew them. Mrs. Youngs lived at No. 40 Beach-street, Boston. In due course of law, she was appointed guardian of her three children, and Administratrix of their inheritance, on affidavits that her husband, Theophilus Youngs, was dead. Among the property claimed by her as such Administratrix was her husband's share in the estate of his deceased uncle, Henry Youngs, of Goshen, Orange County, N.Y. By the old man's will, the property was divided between Theophilus, his brother Henry, and three residuary legatees. It was doubtful how much they would get, however, inasmuch as there was a long lawsuit pending as to the construction of the will. While the litigation was in progress Henry Youngs, who was the Executor of his uncle's estate, advanced Theophilus, from time to time, small sums, amounting in all to $8,800, and in 1870 got from Theophilus and his wife a paper, the effect of which, it is claimed, was to relinquish their share in the bequest. The suit was afterward decided in favor of the heirs, and the bequest became very valuable. In the proceedings instituted by her after her husband's death, Mrs. Theophilus Youngs sued for her and her children's share of old Henry Youngs's estate, basing her claim on the invalidity of the sale. Henry Youngs, the brother and Executor, who had bought Theophilus's share of the estate for $8,800, and who is now a retired flour merchant, residing on President-street, Brooklyn, defended the action, setting up in answer to Mrs. Youngs's claim that she had no right to bring suit as Administratrix at all, because her husband was not dead, but living.

Then comes the most extraordinary feature of the case. A man claiming to be Theophilus Youngs turned up in Boston in August last, and declared himself to be the veritable personage who was supposed to have been drowned and buried there before, and for whose reappearance, if alive, advertisements had been floating about the country for two years. Unlike the Tichborne claimant however, the alleged Theophilus did not hurry to meet his relatives, but carefully abstained from seeing his wife at all or even going near her, although he was requested to do so to set all doubts at rest. Mrs. Youngs on her part denounced him as an impostor, and asked to have him arrested. A few days later the alleged Theophilus appeared in New-York, where his brother Henry was contesting his wife's claim before Surrogate Calvin. He declined to be seen or interviewed, and asked not to be questioned about his purposes and recent whereabouts in the presence of a reporter. It was learned from the lawyers of Henry Youngs, however, that the newly discovered husband and father fully concurred in the justice of the alleged sale of his share of the inheritance for $8,800, and had put himself in the hands of Mrs. Youngs's advocates to discover his case. His story in a general way was that he had left Boston to get rid of his wife, and had gone to the West—to Colorado and Dakota. His wife, on the other hand, says that her husband loved her most affectionately, and that, were he really alive, nothing would keep him from coming home to her and his children. The alleged Theophilus further says that during all the years of his disappearance he never heard of the litigation or that a reward had been offered for his disappearance. He was traveling under an assumed name, and no one in the country where he was knew his real one, so that unless he had chanced to read of the matter himself he could not have learned of it.

The testimony already presented before Commissioner Sanderson, of Boston, and Surrogate Calvin, in this City, is still more remarkable. In behalf of the newly-discovered Youngs's identity, Jonathan Willard, a Greene-street picture merchant; Albert Lord, Mrs. Wardwell, of No. 8 Irving-street; Mrs. Hall, formerly Maud Lindell, formerly Mrs. Scanlan, manager of the New-England Organ Company, and several others, are all said to have either wholly or partially recognized him, and some of them were so positive of his identity that they would not admit the possibility of a deception. On the other hand, John Brown, a former servant of Youngs, swore that he saw his body being taken to the Morgue on a cart Feb. 20, 1875. The counsel for Henry Youngs, the brother and Executor who is fighting Mrs. Youngs's claim, went on to Boston and talked with Brown on the subject, and succeeded, he says, in getting from him an admission that he had not positively identified the body, but that it looked like that of his old employer. He also said that the body was carried to the Morgue in the summer of 1877, and not in February, 1875. A picture-canvasser named Lord testified that he had seen Youngs repeatedly in the Fall of 1877, and on one occasion had pointed him out to his wife. Mrs. Youngs retorted with the affidavits of witnesses who had identified the body of Theophilus on Feb. 20, 1875. The defense produced four witnesses who testified that they had seen Youngs pass a certain picture store in Greene-street, Boston, in June, 1878, and that Lord, one of the four, called him up and conversed with him. Another witness testified to having seen him in Providence. Another swore that in December, 1877, Youngs spent the afternoon and evening in his saloon. Some of these dates are after the commencement of Mrs. Youngs's efforts to obtain the inheritance which the present Youngs swears that he never heard anything about. As her husband and the father of her children, he had every motive in coming forward if he was really alive. If her claim was just, it was to his interest to come forward and say so; if it was false, he was bound to see that his brother was not defrauded. In any event, his personal appearance and evidence were of the highest importance to both sides, one of which was claiming that he was dead and the other saying of him to be alive. Nevertheless, he continued, he says, to bear his assumed name and to remain in ignorance of all that was going on until last Summer. Then the lawyer of Henry Youngs, the brother who was disputing Mrs. Youngs's claim to the inheritance received a mysterious telegram from Boston asking whether the reward formerly offered for the return of the long-lost Theophilus was still outstanding. The reply mentioned the sum of $200. Next came a telegram asking whether Theophilus Youngs should start for New-York that morning, or whether he should await the arrival of his brother's lawyer in Boston. The latter was chosen, and on going to Boston the lawyer found the person claiming to be Theophilus, and secured the witnesses already mentioned and who were prepared to swear, more or less positively, to his identity. Theophilus, however, declined to see his wife or children. Mrs. Youngs's request to have him arrested as an impostor was disregarded, as being insufficient in law. Theophilus's friends arguing that, even if he had imposed on his alleged brother, he had not, as yet, imposed on the wife.

The property which is at stake is differently represented by the two parties at issue. Henry Youngs, they say, thinks that it consists of only two or three houses on Eighth-avenue or adjoining streets, worth $60,000 to $100,000. Mrs. Youngs, on the other hand, says that there are eight houses on Eighth-avenue, one house on Fifty-fourth-street, with two lots and one house on Forty-third-street, besides property worth from $200,000 to $300,000. A photograph of the alleged Theophilus Youngs, compared with one taken of the acknowledged Theophilus, in 1874, shows several points of resemblance, although the comparison is marred by the fact that the older picture is a front view and the latter a profile. Manager Scanlan, of the New-England Organ Company, says that when Youngs was in his employ as a jig sawyer he (Scanlan) saw a silver plate set near the back of his head, near the top, which plate was from 1¼ to 2¼ inches in diameter. Workmen also swear that Youngs told them about the plate. The Theophilus who was discovered last Summer has a scar at the top of his head, but says he never wore a silver plate. Mrs. Youngs is described as a Spiritualist medium. The friends of the defense say that she has practiced as such, and claims to be able to make a piano float in air. She wears about her neck a gold medal presented to her by President Lincoln in token of her services to the soldiers during the war. Her first husband was Col. Miller, said to be an intimate friend of President Lincoln. She served at the front as a nurse, and is said to bear several bullet wounds in her body. Her father was Creston Laurie, Chief of the Statistical Bureau of the Post Office under President Jackson. The alleged Theophilus says he never heard of this medal while he lived with his wife, and doesn't believe Lincoln gave it to her. There are other extraordinary contradictions in the case.

Another hearing in the case was had yesterday before Edward F. Underhill, as Referee. Mrs. Youngs has already declared, after looking at the alleged Theophilus, "That man is not my husband." He smiled sardonically and said nothing. Yesterday, the testimony was taken of Mrs. Emma Endderforth, who was an adopted daughter of Mrs. Young's father, Mr. Cranston Laurie, of Washington, D. C., lately deceased. She is therefore, a foster-sister of Mrs. Youngs. She stated that she married in the Laurie family, and lived there until she was married; that she had last seen Theophilus prior to his disappearance in Washington in 1874, and did not again meet him until about a month ago, when she saw him and identified him positively as the Chief; that Mr. and Mrs. Youngs lived together for a time in her adopted father's family, and that the man present yesterday in court was Theophilus Youngs; and the claimant was his wife, Lewis R.L. Laurie, a brother of Mrs. Youngs, testified that he had known Theophilus Youngs well, even before he had been married to witness's sister, and that the man before him in court was Theophilus Youngs. Thomas Endderforth, father-in-law, and Thomas J. Hamilton, testified to the same effect, the latter positively identifying the man in court as Theophilus Youngs. Richard C. Hallowell, of Boston, testified that he was a boarder in the house of Theophilus Youngs, in Boston, from the Fall of 1874 to June, 1875, and that the party present in court was the same person. He said that while they were his tenants he saw Theophilus sometimes a dozen times a day, and was positive as to the identity of the man in court.

It is understood that a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Youngs is to be produced as a witness in the latter's behalf. The girl was 8 years of age when her father disappeared, and since that time has been living apart from her mother, and with relatives. She has not yet seen her father, and a meeting between the two has been arranged for to-day.

RAILROAD WAREHOUSES BURNED.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WEST POINT, VA.—LOSSES ESTIMATED AT $250,000.

WEST POINT, Va., Nov. 29.—Last night about 10 o'clock the watchmen employed by the Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad Company on its wharves at this place discovered a fire on board the steamer Shirley, which plies between West Point and Baltimore, and that the flames were making rapid progress toward the wharf at which she was lying. The watchmen gave a prompt alarm, but before anything could be done to cut the steamer loose the wharf had caught, and the vessel herself was wrapped in flames, the crew, who were all asleep, having barely time to save their lives. As it was, several had to jump into the river, not being able to reach the wharf. The fire, having got a good headway on the wharf, spread with such fearful rapidity that, in a few minutes, all the wharves, warehouses and sheds were enveloped in flames, and in less than an hour were all consumed and in ruins. The extent of the conflagration can be estimated from the fact that there were 2,100 feet of wharves, and 7 immense warehouses, which included 1,500 feet on the water front, the whole covering an area of nearly four acres. All the company's offices, including the telegraph office, were destroyed, and but for the wet condition of everything from the recent rains, the town of West Point would doubtless have also suffered greatly. Twenty-six hundred bales of cotton, 622 of which were on board the Shirley, were burned, besides a large amount of other freight, and 21 freight cars partially laden.

The loss, so far as known, is over $250,000, as follows: On cotton, $187,000, covered by insurance by the Piedmont Air Line, which had it in transit northward; on wharves and warehouses, $45,000, insured for $30,000 in the London and Liverpool and Globe Company, and $15,000 each in two Baltimore companies; on the steamer Shirley, $80,000, insured for about $40,000; on rolling stock, $25,000, also insured in the London and Liverpool and Globe. The following companies also had risks on the cotton and other merchandise destroyed: Phœnix, of London, $5,000; La Confiance, of Paris, $10,000; Hamburg-Bremen, of Germany, $10,000; London and Staffordshire, $5,000; Farragut, of New-York, $5,000; Home, of Columbus, Ohio, $2,500; Manhattan, of New-York, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $10,000; Watertown, of New-York, $10,000; Underwriters' Agency, of New-York, $30,000; Washington, of Boston, $10,000; Imperial and Northern, $10,000; Royal, of England, $10,000; London Lancashire, $5,000, and local companies, $60,000.

The steamer was a screw propeller, iron hull, and comparatively new, of 576 tons burden. She was owned by the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steam-boat Company, Thomas F. Clyde, President. How the fire originated on board the steamer seems to be a mystery. Everybody on board was asleep, including the watchman on board, and none can give any explanation. Work has been already commenced to restore the destroyed property. The steamer Hatteras, of the Old Dominion Line, which runs between New-York and West Point, arrived at the latter place soon after the fire broke out. She laid off until it was safe to make a landing. As she cannot land her freight at West Point, she has been ordered to proceed to Richmond. West Point is 26 miles from Richmond, at the head of York River, and is the eastern terminus of the York River and Piedmont Air Line Railroad, and is also known as Fort Richmond, being embraced in the Customs district of the city of Richmond.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, Nov. 29.—An illicit distillery in full operation was seized by the Government officers and the plant destroyed. The five men in charge were to-day sentenced to one month in jail at hard labor and a fine of $300.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—Charles A. Hill, a lawyer of this city, who has been in jail about six months, charged with various cases of counterfeiting, was brought before the United States Court this morning and pleaded guilty of having bogus coin in his possession. Testimony as to Hill's character was taken at the afternoon session of the court which was favorable to the prisoner, but Judge Treat said the proceedings of the case were clear, and imposed a sentence of one year in jail. Hill studied law in the office of James Buchanan, before the latter was elected President, and subsequently went to California, and was Superintendent of Public Schools at Sacramento.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 29.—Three cases of attempted train-wrecking are recorded within the past few days. At the high embankment near Avon station a plank and railway sleeper were discovered on the track, and removed just before the Windsor and Annapolis express train came along. On the Western Counties Road passengers were pelted with stones by a crowd of colored men.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Nov. 29.—Edson Fuller, who was assaulted by Henry Witham in Harmonyville, on Wednesday, died of his injuries yesterday morning. Witham, who was in custody, eluded the local constable and is at large. The affair has caused much excitement in the vicinity. It is thought that Witham will be captured in the course of a day or two.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The case of B. F. Allen, President of the defunct Cook County National Bank, for fraud against the Government and the bank's creditors, came up in the Federal Court this morning, it being a motion to quash the indictment. After a motion to quash the indictment had been overruled, the trial began. It has become a case of much interest on account of the prominence of Mr. Allen in banking circles, and for the long delay in bringing the case to trial, the failure of the bank having occurred in 1874.

RAISING THE ICE BLOCKADE.

RELEASING THE ICE-BOUND CANAL-BOATS—RIVER NAVIGATION BEING RESUMED.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The weather to-day has been September-like. It is thawing to-night. Several canal-boats have been locked through into the river. To-morrow, it is hoped, the ice will be broken on the eastern division of the Erie Canal. River navigation is easy for steam-boats, and another day's thaw will render it open for barges and canal-boats. Managing Director Horton, of the Citizen's Line, says that he expects to start the New-York boats again, and to run them for two or three weeks.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 29.—For a week past all the sailing craft in the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers have been ice-bound. Last night the ice broke up, and, with the out-going tide, was emptied into the ocean. The channels of both rivers are now open, freeing the vessels, and enabling the New-York steamer to resume her trips.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Notwithstanding the general freezing up, lake navigation is still considered open. The steam barge William Edwards was to-day chartered to carry 55,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo.

GENERAL RAILROAD NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The statement is made here, upon apparently good authority, that the $2,000,000 necessary to secure the issue of the deferred income bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has been secured, and that the deposit will be made on Thursday next. When this has been done Mr. Gowen will sail for Europe, with a view of consummating the scheme and relieving the company from financial embarrassment.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 29.—The Nova Scotian Government is negotiating for the sale of the railways which have been built by the Province, about 241 miles in all, and efforts are being made to induce capitalists to embark money in the scheme.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 29.—The total number of miles of railway constructed in this State during the past year was 250¾, of which 40 miles were narrow-gauge.

A PITCHER FOR PRESIDENT HAYES.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 29.—One of the attractions of the Baptist Fair, now going on here, is a huge pitcher, capable of holding 11 gallons. It was manufactured and decorated in Trenton, and is to be sent to President and Mrs. Hayes, with the compliments of the Trenton Baptists. The body of the pitcher is a pale shade of green, relieved by gold on the lip and a dark stripe on the base. Around the body is a network of roses and leaves exquisitely painted. Just under the lip of the pitcher is a robin redbreast sitting upon a twig.

A CHURCH CONGREGATION FRIGHTENED.

CLIFFORD, Ontario, Nov. 29.—There was a panic in the Methodist Church last night, caused by the snow sliding off the roof. Some called out "Fire!" and the people rushed to the door, which became solidly jammed, preventing all egress. Several persons fainted and were trampled on. Many escaped by jumping from the windows. A Mrs. McBride was seriously injured.

ILLNESS OF CONGRESSMAN FARE.

LITTLETON, N. H., Nov. 29.—The Hon. E. W. Farr, Congressman-elect from this district is dangerously ill with pneumonia at his residence here.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.

ST. PAUL'S BAY, Charlevoix County, Quebec, Nov. 29.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here Sunday morning at 5:30 o'clock.

THE FAST SOUTHERN MAIL TRAIN.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—The fast mail train arrived here to-day on time.

NAVAL BUREAU REPORTS

NEEDS OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE CHIEFS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SERVICE AND ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The annual reports of the chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30 were given to the public to-day. Chief Easby, of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, reports the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1879-80 as $1,800,000, and the amount expended $1,406,000. The report gives in detail the work performed at the several Navy-yards in the construction and repair of naval vessels as follows: In commission—Steamers, 29; sailing ships, 4; monitors, 8; torpedo-boats, 2; total, 43. In ordinary—Steamers, 18; sailing vessels, 8; monitors, 7. Receiving ships—Steamers, 3; sailing ships, 3; monitor, 1. Store ships—Steamer, 1; sailing ships, 3. On the stocks—Steamers, 5; sailing ship, 1; monitors, 4; iron-clads, 3. Repairing—Steamers, 9. At the Naval Academy—Sailing ships, 3; monitor 1. Public Marine School—Sailing ship, 1. Tugs of all kinds at yards and stations, 33. Total number of vessels, 193. In concluding his report, Chief Easby says: "A brief inspection of the foregoing list of vessels will show the necessity of an increase in the number of efficient vessels for the Navy. The finishing of the five monitors and two cruising ships now commenced, and the improvement and repairs to the Dictator, are of the first importance. This addition to our small Navy would be of great advantage. We have now in the bureau a number of plans of unarmed cruisers and of iron-armored rams, furnished by the naval constructors attached to the different yards, under order of the bureau. These plans can be made use of at any time the department may direct, but for the present I respectfully recommend the building of two armored ships of a displacement of 5,500 tons each, and of three unarmored gun-boats, having each a displacement of 700 tons. The estimated cost of these vessels, under this bureau, is $6,900,000; but an appropriation of only $1,500,000 will be required for the first year." The appropriations asked for this bureau are summed up as follows: For preservation and repair of vessels, purchase of tools, materials, &c.; finishing the New-York and Mohican, and repairing the Dictator, $2,800,000; for building three gun-boats and beginning work on two armored cruising ships, $1,500,000; for finishing and repairing the monitors Terror, Puritan, Amphitrite, Monadnock, and Miantonomah, $3,125,636; total appropriations asked for, $7,192,636.

Chief Sheoch, Bureau of Steam Engineering, reports the amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, as $800,000, and the total amount expended, $794,018 88. The department under cognizance of this bureau at the several Navy-yards is reported in a good and working condition. Chief Shoch recommends an appropriation of $150,000 for the purchase of heavier tools required at the several Navy-yards in working the heavy boiler plates now in use. He also recommends that Congress be requested to pass an act authorizing the sale of certain stores and materials which cost $396,862, (war prices,) but for which there seems no present or prospective need, the proceeds to be used in the purchase of new material. He also recommends that an appropriation of $1,162,636 be made for the completion and erection of the machinery on board the double-turreted monitors Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror, and Monadnock; and if the building of the two armored ships, each of 5,500 tons displacement, is favorably considered, a further appropriation of $1,000,000 will be required (the first year) for their machinery, the total amount being $1,800,000. The report states that 68 vacancies now exist in the grade of Assistant Engineer, but it is expected that the graduates of the Naval Academy will eventually bring the number up to the standard required by law. The report speaks in complimentary terms of the Cadet Engineers now in service in naval vessels, and suggests that the system now in successful operation for the education of American seamen be expanded to meet the wants of the engineer department in the same direction. Chief Shoch renews his recommendation for the pensioning of disabled mechanics, and gives the following summary of estimates for the ensuing year:

Regular appropriations	$1,850,000
For Barge 37 machinery	100,000
Finishing machinery of four monitors	1,125,000
Machinery for proposed two new ships	1,000,000
Total	$4,000,000

Commodore Jeffers, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, submits estimates for the fiscal year 1881-82 aggregating $900,000. He says our first and most pressing want is guns of the latest and most approved system. At present our ships are principally armed with smooth-bores, or smooth-bores converted into rifles. These converted guns have proved very safe and efficient, and are higher charges than before conversion, giving greatly increased velocity, range and accuracy. The progress of gun construction has been so great as to reduce to second class the entire armament of the navies of the world. But this has been so recent that only modern guns have been made, and there is not at this time a single ship afloat armed with the latest type of effective ordnance. He recommends the use of the larger class of machine guns as of great value against the attacks of torpedo-boats. During the year 30 new Gatling guns have been purchased. Of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., Commodore Jeffers says: "It has been engaged in experiment with explosives to determine the amount necessary to destroy various obstacles, and in general torpedo practice. Several arrangements of torpedoes which promise well have been presented, and trials will be made to ascertain their utility. The usual class has been graduated, and there is now a large body of officers well instructed in the use of torpedoes by naval warfare."

Chief Wells, of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, states that during the past year 75 vessels have been wholly or partially equipped at the Navy-yards, at an expenditure for labor of $66,879 and for material of $23,550, a total of $90,429. There are now in commission in the naval service 43 on June 30, 1880. The enlistments during the year to replace men discharged from service at the expiration of their terms and from other causes were 5,672. The "conduct reports" from vessels in commission, Mr. Wells says, "continue to show marked improvement in the morale of the personnel of the Navy, thus enhancing the efficiency of the service." Continuing, the report says: "There are now employed on board the vessels belonging to the Boast Survey, at the Naval Academy and vessels of the Fish Commission, 906 men, which number, taken from the effective force, cripples the service very materially, and, inasmuch as the men are employed upon special service, I would recommend that some special legislation be had for them, or the number of men at present allowed the Navy correspondingly increased." Medals of honor have been issued by the Navy Department to 10 men for deeds of heroism during the year. At the close of the fiscal year there were 1,825 boys in the service, 606 of whom were on training ships and 566 on cruising ships. During the year 807 boys have been enlisted, and 809 have passed out of the training ships and been transferred to "cruisers," 158 boys have been discharged, of which number 56 completed their enlistments, have served on cruising vessels, 59 receiving continuous service certificates and certificates of commendation. It is recommended that, inasmuch as the Minnesota is too large and expensive for a cruising training ship, that she be used to receive and prepare boys for the cruising training ships and be permanently stationed for this purpose at some convenient point. It is also recommended that Congress be urged to authorize a modification of the Navy ration as applied to boys serving on training ships, and to grant them their outfit of clothing upon enlistment. The pay of the boys being small, and, in many instances, their parents poor, they have indebtedness for the clothing furnished it becomes necessary to replenish the same, which places them again in debt to the Government. This, it is held, becomes a source of discouragement. The passage of a law authorizing the change, as recommended, would be a great advantage to the training system, and would materially decrease the number of desertions, a large proportion of which take place during the first year of service, and would also lessen the number of applications from parents and guardians for the discharge of their sons and wards from the ships. In conclusion, Mr. English mentions that the training system has met the most sanguine expectations of the bureau and of naval officers, and with judicious management he thinks, there is every reason to believe that in a few years the service can boast of having a quota of American seamen that for intelligence and skill can compare favorably with any navy in the world. A recommendation is made that the law in regard to the ages for the entry of boys into the service be modified from 15 to 18 years to 14 to 16 years, and that at least 1,800 boys should be allowed to be enlisted annually instead of 750.

The report of R. L. Law, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, shows that the improvements made during the year on the Mare Island Navy-yard were extended as far as the small appropriation for the purpose would admit of, that the yards on the Atlantic coast present a very marked improvement in appearance in the last year, and also that the health of the residents and employes has been greatly improved. The amount appropriated for repairs and preservation is referred to as entirely insufficient. The following are among the amounts estimated to meet the requirements of the respective yards and stations:

Portsmouth, N. H.	$91,000	Washington, D. C.	$69,000
Boston	76,883	Norfolk	15,813
New-York	70,000	Mare Island, Cal.	250,000
League Island, Penn	85,000	Naval Asylum, Phil.	24,813

The following are all the estimates for the fiscal year submitted to the Secretary:

Support of bureaus, yards, and docks	$12,280 00
General maintenance	450,000 00
Contingent expenses	50,000 00
Improvement of Navy-yards	250,000 00
Repairs and preservation	925,000 00
Improvements at Navy-yards	49,321 25
Civil establishments	389,275 00
Total	$1,406,576 25

The report is accompanied by an elaborate appendix, giving in detail the expenditures at Navy-Yards, stations, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30.

Paymaster-General Cutter, in his annual report, submits the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, for the Bureau of Provision and Clothing. Included is a schedule of appropriations for provisions, &c., received during the last fiscal year. The amounts estimated do not differ materially from those of last year.

C. H. Wells, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his annual report, says: "Work in the Hydrographic Office, in the publication of charts, sailing directions, Pilot Charts, Monthly Meteorological Register, and navigation, has been carried on as usual. The subject matter has been so arranged as to admit of ready reference, and observations of the same kind received at different stations, the more distant have been to sustain its character as a valuable practical navigator, and also to render it useful as a text-book for students of the science of navigation." Under the head of navigation supplies, the report says: "It has been found that illuminating oil can be furnished from this country to our vessels on the European, South Atlantic, and Pacific, which is superior in quality and cheaper, freight included, than the oil hitherto purchased abroad." The system of taking simultaneous meteorological observations on board all naval vessels each day has been found to be of great service to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, in whose office they are collated and published. The examinations in hydrography are given in detail, and several needed surveys are recommended in order to improve the charts, and for this object it is suggested that certain vessels be assigned for surveying duty. In view of the peculiar nature of this work it is recommended that Congress be asked to make the appropriations continual. Mr. Wells invites the consideration of the necessity of some action for bringing about an international code for sound signals, to indicate course, speed in times of thick and foggy weather, as well as those bearing upon a change in the present signal practice on board of naval vessels.

Col. McCawley, commanding the Marine Corps, reports that on Sept. 30 there were 1,990 enlisted men in the corps, 974 on board ships in commission, and 916 at the several shore stations. Much difficulty exists at the different naval stations in performing the duty for lack of men. Congress should appropriate for 2,000 privates, as allowed by the act of 1861. More Lieutenants should be appointed. The old barracks and the quarters of the commanding officer at the Washington barracks have been torn down and new barracks and quarters for four officers are being built, which will be all that is desired at this station. The selection of suitable barracks at Annapolis, and also at Norfolk is recommended. Legislation governing the method of appointments in the corps and on the staff is necessary. Work being plenty, there is some difficulty in enlisting men. It is recommended that the rank of the commandant of the corps be raise from that of Colonel to a suitable grade compared with rank in the Army and Navy.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE EXPORT OF GOLD TO AMERICA—FEATURES OF THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The sum of £185,000, of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, is for shipment to New-York.

The *Standard*, in its financial article this morning, says: "It is understood that the withdrawal of the sum of 12,800,000f. from the Bank of France for shipment to America has already been arranged."

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says: "Little progress has been made with wheat-sowing in the late districts in consequence of frosts alternating with rains, which keep the land in a very wet condition. There has been rather a more liberal offering of home-grown samples in the London market during the week, but there was no improvement in condition. The value of dry samples advanced 1s. on Monday, in sympathy with the somewhat excited tone of the foreign trade. Inferior samples were unimproved. On Wednesday the demand became nominal, and on Friday the market closed dull. In the provincial markets values improved, but closed weak throughout. Trade in foreign fluctuated considerably. On Monday excitement was caused by the closing of the United States canals. Floating cargoes advanced 1s. to 2s., according to position, and the tone of the United States market disorganized the market here. On Tuesday and Wednesday arrivals off coast and the increase in the visible supply in the United States caused a inactive tone in the cargo trade. Cable advices of rates at the Atlantic sea-board caused trade to close dull, and favorable to buyers. Spot factors obtained an advance of 1s. to 2s for the best descriptions, but millers continued a hand-to-mouth trade, and at the close obtained concessions where sales were effected. The expectation in the United States finds no echo here, and millers believe that sooner or later prices will fall. Flour improved 6d. to 1s. Town-made mixtures were sold as at the close. On Wednesday the demand was nominal, closing dull. About the foreign flour the same may be said as was remarked above about foreign wheat. The barley trade was exceedingly slow: excepting fine malting samples, all descriptions were difficult to sell, and prices were 1s to 2s lower. Maize was quiet, and closed weak. Oats advanced on Monday; trade was quiet, but firm. Foreign was similar in tone; quotations were 6d. higher. Malt was in large supply and values were very low. Of beans there was a small supply, and prices in consequence have been against buyers, although for cargoes there were signs of weakness at the close; values of round and flat corn were only separated by 1d. to 1s. The sales of English wheat during the week were 46,011 quarters, at 44s. 8d. per quarter, against 58,630 quarters, at 44s. 9d. per quarter, during the corresponding week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending Nov. 20 were 1,818,768 hundred-weight of wheat and 310,506 hundred-weight of flour."

OUR COMMERCE WITH CHINA.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT SUSPENDING DUTIES ON CHINESE GOODS AND VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

Whereas, Satisfactory evidence has been given to me by the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China that no discriminating duties of tonnage or imports are imposed or levied in the ports of that nation upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same.

Therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, do hereby declare and proclaim that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of China and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported therein into the United States from China, or from any other foreign country, so long as the exemption aforesaid shall continue in favor of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued and no longer.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifth.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—1 A. M.—For New-England, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, westerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, north to west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or falling, preceded in northern portion by rising, barometer, cooler northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the Gulf States, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, northerly veering to easterly or southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, with rain.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, northerly veering to easterly or southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, with rain.

For the lower lake region, rising, followed by stationary or lower, barometer, falling, followed by higher, temperature, westerly winds, partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, lower barometer, south to west winds, higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly, veering to westerly, winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Pacific coast region, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will continue stationary or slowly falling.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Indianola and Galveston, and cautionary signals at Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, and Cape Henry.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
6 A. M.	54°	62°	3:30 P. M.	45°	42°
9 A. M.	54°	52°	6 P. M.	38°	35°
12 M.	52°	54°	9 P. M.	36°	33°
3 P. M.	47°	55°	12 P. M.	34°	32°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 45½°
Average temperature for same date last year ..... 44½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Washington Hall, a house on the Paterson plank-road at New-Durham, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The flames were discovered about 10 o'clock, and assistance was rendered by the fire departments of the neighboring towns, but it was found impossible to save the building. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin, and will be investigated. There is an insurance of $5,000 on the building, which is owned by Mr. Pullis, but it has not been furnished or occupied for some time.

A fire in Detroit Sunday night, in the Arcade Building, completely destroyed the Union Job Printing Company's office. The insurance, $7,000, fully covers the loss. The adjoining job office of S. F. Boy & Co. was somewhat damaged by water. All loss is fully covered by insurance.

The barn of Daniel Budd, near Goshen, N. Y., was burned Saturday night, with three horses and seventeen cows. The insurance is about $3,000. William Carlock, a former employe, was arrested, charged with causing the fire.

An incendiary fire last night in the suburbs of Elmira, N. Y., burned the dairy barns of John Hobart Carnahan, destroying 50 head of Alderney and other milch cows. The property was insured.

George T. Baker & Co.'s steam cotton gin, at Byrnsburg, Tenn., was burned Saturday, with a large amount of seed-cotton. The loss is $15,000; no insurance.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

TIDINGS OF MARINE LOSS.

THE STEAMER UTOPIA FORCED TO PUT BACK—OTHER DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Anchor Line steamer Utopia, Capt. McRitchie, from London, for New-York, has put back, from longitude 8° west, to Plymouth. She lost her funnel and boats, and sustained other damage, by heavy weather. Several men were injured.

The Belgian steamer Ferdinand von der Taelen, Capt. Flatherty, from New-York Nov. 14, for Antwerp, has passed the Scilly Islands. She lost boats and sustained other injuries.

The Russian bark Khenus, Capt. Berriots, from Chatham, New-Brunswick, Oct. 20, for Galway, is ashore near the latter port, with the loss of her mainmast and anchors. She is in a safe position, and will probably be floated with the aid of a tug.

The Austrian bark Grad Zayreb, Capt. Solch, at Queenstown, from New-York Nov. 7, has been in collision in that harbor with the British bark George Peake, Capt. McDonald, from Montreal Oct. 27. The Grad Zayreb lost her bowsprit and jibboom, and damaged her cutwater. The George Peake suffered serious damage to her bulwarks and top sides.

The British ship Carrick Castle, before reported ashore at Shoeburyness, has not yet floated, but remains undamaged.

The German steamer Ketis, from Glasgow, for New-York, before reported as having put back, has been towed to the dock-yard at Queenstown for repairs.

The British bark Elsie, Capt. Turner, from New-York Oct. 23, has arrived at Queenstown, leaking.

The British bark Howard, Capt. Vance, from Philadelphia, before reported ashore at Waterford, has been floated.

The Norwegian bark Lovehjerie, Capt. Nielsen, which sailed from Stettin for New-York on Nov. 16, has put back to Falmouth, with her sails split and several men sick.

The Norwegian bark Medora, Capt. Nelson, has arrived at Fleetwood, with the loss of part of her deck-load.

The Norwegian bark Tellus, Capt. Pedersen, from Quebec Oct. 13, has arrived at Belfast, with loss of bulwarks and mizzen-mast.

The British bark Themis, Capt. Jordan, from Cardiff, for New-Orleans, has put into Queenstown, leaking, and with her pumps choked.

The British ship Trowbridge, Capt. Thompson, from Quebec Oct. 14, for London, has arrived. She threw overboard part of her cargo on passage.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The steamer Bavarian, Lezzolo, from Liverpool, reports the loss of two boats and two blades of her propeller.

The bark Fray B

HOW FORTUNES ARE LOST

THE GAMBLING FRATERNITY OF PARIS.

AN EVIL WHICH THE POLICE CANNOT CHECK —GAMBLING CLUBS WHERE EVERYBODY LOSES—THE PRINCESS AND THE COUNTESS HAVE A LITTLE GAME OF PIQUET—THE RUIN OF REPUTATIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The increasing frequency of fearful scandals and terrible catastrophes directly traceable to the multitudinous gambling establishments with which Paris is infested has awakened the attention of the authorities and roused the press to a crusade against this crying evil. At least three times every week we read of Police incursions upon private "hells" kept by swindlers, male and female, in apartments ostensibly occupied by them as dwellings. The Commissary, begirt with his scart of office, and accompanied by his agents, seize the "instruments"—a roulette table or a pack of cards—confiscate whatever coin they may be able to lay their hands upon, take down the names of all the persons present, and there the matter ends, unless, perchance, the proprietor happens to be an old offender, in which case he or she gets a few months in prison or a few hundred francs fine. This eventuality is of small consequence; it is, indeed, foreseen, and for that reason the amount of capital in the bank is always exceedingly limited, rarely going beyond half a dozen louis. No one, naturally, ever wins, or says the aforesaid proprietor, who is only one member of a large association of blacklegs, which has its ramifications all over the capital; but, notwithstanding past seizures, the dupes continue their patronage, and within four-and-twenty hours after the domiciliary visit some other chosen vessel of the nefarious gang will have opened another establishment perhaps not 20 steps distant from the house which the Police have closed. But, even if these dens could all be destroyed, little could be effected. It is not the garrets of the Quartier Latin or the shabby genteel entresols of the Rue des Martyrs, where poor devils of students risk their francs and ten-cent pieces, or shop boys and bankers' clerks put down a louis or two at the outside, which are dangerous to society, but those gilded mansions which, under the name of *cercles*, are tolerated by the authorities, where the game is thought unexceptionable if the bank do not commence with at least 1,000f. Honest people, who gain their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, have no conception of the strange professions which exist in Paris and assure to those by whom they are exercised a life of ease and luxury. Among these is the profession of President of a *tripot*. Not that I confound in this category all the *cercles*, or all the gentlemen who preside at their direction. There are at least a dozen Parisian clubs, it may be more, which are honorable in themselves, and whose members are honorable men, and where cards are an accessory but not the sole attraction. It is of those establishments springing up like mushrooms or where gambling is the avowed object of their institution that I speak, and in them the selection of the right kind of President is a matter of capital importance. He must have a well-sounding name, and at least the appearance of a social position, so as to hoodwink the authorities, and throw dust in the eyes of the poor fools who come so benevolently to sink their fortunes and their savings in the gulf of the *cagnotte*. But how is this personage to be obtained? Certainly he will not lend himself gratuitously, and so the promoters of the affair, which is a species of limited liability company, cast about them until they find some ex-functionary out at the end of his row, or some impecunious nobleman who, for a fixed salary and a share in the *cagnotte*, consents to cover with the remains of his respectability that is nothing in reality but a disgraceful and an avowable speculation.

It is an excellent position for those who are not troubled with scruples; it is emphatically a sinecure, as all the President's duties and obligations are limited to a permission to put his name on the books of the *cercle* and to an occasional appearance in its drawing-rooms. Around the President gravitate the members of the council of administration, obscure notelities, generally stockholders, and naturally interested as such to swell the profits of the *cagnotte* by every means in their power, and to conceal with care all abuses. The most ingenious position is that of the *gérant*, the acting director or manager. His business it is to recruit and renew the gallery of punters, who, when bled too freely, or after some episode particularly scandalous, might be disposed to bold off. He it is who visits the hotels, gets presented to foreigners, invites them to dinner, offers to show them the elephant, &c. For this he receives a fixed salary, varying from 15,000f. to 20,000f. per annum, his board, lodging, and a percentage on the winnings, all of which may be estimated at about 80,000f. a year. The general expenses of a *tripot* of standing amount to something like 200,000f. per annum, the *cagnotte*, which is the percentage paid on the bank by every person who holds the bank from his capital—produces nearly twice as much. The members of the *cercle* are supposed to pay a yearly subscription, but this is very generally a mere myth, and I am assured by habitués that they frequent half a dozen different establishments for years and have never been asked for contribution in any form. Now and then some of these *cercles* get up charity *soirées* or artistic exhibitions for the relief of some celebrity in distress, but these are mere blinds, invented by way of advertisement, which give an opportunity for the insertion of heavily paid puffs in some of the organs of the Parisian press. They always succeed, however, and a clever manager rarely fails in securing the presence of a good many eminent personages who would certainly be indignant if they did but know the part which they are made to play. Positive cheating at the baccarat table is the exception in these *tripots*, whereas in the clandestine meetings of which I spoke above it is the rule. But the player none the less is doomed inevitably to lose his money by the consumption of the *cagnotte*, into which, whether the bank loses or wins, a proportion, generally, I believe, amounting to about 10 per cent., is handed over before a card is turned. The cercle does not risk a penny; it never holds the field against all comers, as Pat Herne and his successors did and do; it is positively sure to win, and therefore has every reason to set its face severely against aught which might be taxed with unfairness.

To find instances of out and out card-sharping would be difficult in Paris, but when the "dead season," as it is called, comes on, and, the grasshopper's song becoming a burden, Parisians fly away to the sea-side or to the mountains in quest of fresh air, then arrives the moment for the exercise of the blacking's prowess. I do not refer to Monte Carlo; there, as it used to be at Baden, Spa Wiesbaden, and Homburg, everything is done on the square, and the percentage of chances—20 to 80—and the limits imposed upon the stakes are quite sufficient to make ultimate success certain, but to the card-rooms of Dieppe, Trouville, Vichy and other modern watering-places, which have become the objective of all the sharpers of Europe. The absence of all serious control, the facility with which they procure admission to the casinos, assure immunity and triumph to those "philosophers" as they term themselves, all of whom belong to an association which has its statutes, its chief, and its common treasury. Each one of these "philosophers" is employed according to his special aptitude. Those who have the manners and appearance of gentlemen belonging to society do the decoy business, or tempt to become their accomplices the managers or presidents of the establishments, who shut their eyes to the irregularities of another sort which is more particularly gifted in the manipulation of pasteboard. Nothing but this complication, cleverly accomplished, could prevent a dozen scandalous disclosures every Summer; nothing short of a positive understanding between all parties would permit the handling of the cards by individuals, as I have seen more than once, who, not many years before, were professional prestidigitateurs in provincial cafés, where they gained their living by tricks at cards. Occasionally—but this is only in the very lowest *tripots*—does Paris offer any instances of this, yet they have been noticed, as if the croupier should be in the secret, anything is feasible, and I have always felt suspicious about certain individuals who have an extraordinary run of luck toward the small hours of the morning when the gallery of spectators has disappeared, and only a few desperate punters still sit around the table. Never can I forget the face of a certain Capitaine de Chasseurs, who had recently married a rich heiress, and who died miserably in a madhouse at Charenton, after having blown out his brains elsewhere, all through having frequented the *cercle* into disrepute. The Capitaine, if all security, may anticipate next door, at the manager by whom he has been expelled, from a sentiment of confraternity which can easily be understood, will take good care not to warn his colleagues. The evil, long circumscribed to Paris, has spread into the provinces. It is no longer the young men who squander their patrimony in various living, but merchants, tradesmen, bankers, notaries who engulf their own fortunes and the fortunes of their clients in these dens of thieves. I do not in the least exaggerate; what I say is known to and said by thousands of others who ask why an end is not put to such scandals; what is the occult influence which sets at naught and paralyses the praiseworthy intentions of the authorities. The public at large would vastly benefit by a thorough sweeping of these Augean stables, and no avowable private interest would be the sufferer. Pushed beyond certain limits, tolerance may be taxed as complicity.

Apropos of gambling, some of my readers may remember the story which I told of a monster game of cards at St. Petersburg, where the Czar annulled Count Strogonoff's immense winnings of eight millions. I have just heard of another somewhat similar, of which a French lady of high standing, recently deceased at Tours, was the heroine. The Countess de X. was an inveterate card-player, whose skill at every game was proverbial; the Princess Y. is a Russian, an inveterate gambler. They met once on their travels, and the Princess, anxious to try the strength of this French champion, sent up her card, accompanied by a request that she would try a game at piquet. Mme. de X. assented; they began after dinner, and when the sun rose next morning the Muscovite had lost more money than all her mines in the Ural had produced during a quarter of a century. "I do not think, Countess," she said, after losing her last stake, which was for some fabulous sum, "that all my fortune will suffice to pay my debt, but I shall send you my overseer who will hand over all my title deeds, and arrange as far as possible." "Very well, Madame," replied the French lady, "but I will not consent to be outdone in courtesy by one of the most charming adversaries whom I have ever met. I have won, so be it! but I shall send for a priest and a notary. Before the priest you must swear never to touch another card during your life; before the notary you will sign an act granting me an annuity of 20,000f." The Princess consented; she has never played since, while the Countess dispensed to the poor the annuity, which she used jestingly to call the "ransom of the Queen of Chibs."

Another Princess, a perfectly authentic one at that, has been less lucky; but whether the cause of her misadventure be devotion to the green cloth and its excitements, or if she be strayed from the straight and narrow path on some other temptation, gossip will not agree. Last year her drawing-rooms were among the most brilliant in Paris; now she returns from Biarritz to find her own sister's doors closed against her, and to be cut by all her friends. Things must be pretty bad when a beautiful and wealthy woman, who gives balls and parties and good suppers, is estranged, and one may well ask what is the future of her offense. It takes so little however, to kill a reputation and one of the most sympathetic of young French sportsmen learned this to his cost not many days ago. Marcel d'X. had a scene with his mistress, Jeanne L., last week, when several of the newspapers given to such chronicles told how, in a fit of brutal jealousy, he tore a string of pearls from her neck, as a demi-monde party, saying that "the jewelry which he gave her should no longer be used as a sign-board for her charms." The girl fainted, but neither then nor afterward manifested any anger at the outrage. Marcel went to a hotel, forgetting about his address at the charming little entresol of the Boulevard Malesherbes. His creditors, though, did not forget it, for there they had been long in the habit of presenting their bills and suing in vain for payment, and shither they

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—1st col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—5th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—5th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—5th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
DANCING—Seventh Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—5th and 6th cols.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—7th col.
DRESS-MAKING—Seventh Page—1st col.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—3d col.
ELECTIONS—Sixth Page—6th col.
FAIRS—Seventh Page—7th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—6th and 7th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—4th col.
HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—5th col.
LECTURES—Seventh Page—7th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Sixth Page—6th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—5th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—6th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING—Seventh Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—5th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—6th col.
ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—2, 3, & 4 cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—4th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—THE LEGION OF HONOR.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—LAWN-TENNIS.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—FROU-FROU.
DALY'S THEATRE—NEEDLES AND PINS.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—PANCHON.
HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE—PRINCE ACHMET.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—OTHELLO.
HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENCHANTMENT.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—CONCERT.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
STANDARD THEATRE—SHADES AND FLATS.
THEATRE COMIQUE—HULLIGAN GUARDS' NOMINEE.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—DANIEL ROCHAT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE GUYNOR.

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The Signal Service Bureau's report indicates for to-day, in this region, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, north to west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

Representative MILLS, of Texas, thinks that the Democracy made a mistake in dodging the tariff question during the Presidential campaign, and he believes that the party would find new life by placing itself squarely on a platform for revenue only, by declaring its hostility to the national banks, and by demanding the imposition of an income tax. Whatever may be said of the partisan expediency of Mr. MILLS's programme, it would be a refreshing novelty to find Democrats frankly committed to the championship of some live and intelligible political principles. The incongruity of uniting a demand for free trade with a denial of the right of free banking would be painfully apparent to the class of converts whom the Democracy needs if it is ever to be again intrusted with power, and the inquisitorial and inequitable operation of an income tax law would be a very powerful reason for repelling the very class who would hail the appearance of a party which took its stand upon economical principles of vital import. But the relief of getting rid of the temporizing, hypocritical, and sordid set of politicians who have so long controlled the Democratic Party would be heartfelt and universal.

The pretense that repudiation in the South has been confined to bonds issued by "nigger" Legislatures, and tainted with fraud, is constantly receiving exposure. The latest instance is furnished by Judge LOCHRANE, of Atlanta, who declares that of the bonds payment of which was refused by the State of Georgia some millions were perfectly valid, "issued by authority of the Legislature when the negroes were turned, and over 80 Democratic majority were in the House," and signed, not by Gov. BULLOCK, but by ANGIER, the Treasurer, who was an enemy of BULLOCK. "As to these bonds, to the amount of $2,580,000," says Judge LOCHRANE, "the State was undoubtedly bound, if honesty and honor can bind a State." As to the bonds which are alleged to have been fraudulent, the Judge thinks the State should allow the question to be decided by the courts. Georgia has treated the unrepudiated portion of her bonds fairly, and has established a sound credit by doing so, but a charge of this kind by a man of Judge LOCHRANE's reputation is a stain upon the name of the State which cannot be hidden by abusing the negroes and "carpet-baggers."

The general reader will be more interested in those reports from the Navy Department which relate to the condition of the vessels and the morale of the force manning the Navy than in any other. From the Bureau of Construction and Repairs we learn that our little fleet consists of 139 vessels, including everything which can be thus rated in the lists. Of course, the effective force of the Navy is much below this in point of numbers. Congress is asked for $7,123,636, to repair and refit vessels and begin the construction of two armored ships and three unarmored gun-boats. This is a reasonable request. The report of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting shows that the apprenticeship system has been highly successful, and that there is a marked improvement in the morale of the *personnel* of the Navy. It is complained that able-bodied seamen are not numerous enough, owing to the failure of Congress to authorize the maximum number required by the Navy. It should be remembered that the commonest criticism of our naval force is that it is too heavy at the top—too many officers and not enough men.

Our letter from San Francisco in regard to the California Senatorship concludes the series of very comprehensive reviews published in these columns of the Senatorial contests now pending. There were no State Senators elected in California this year, and of the 40 members of that body, 27 act with the Republicans, while of these 21 are claimed as supporters of Gen. JOHN F. MILLER. Of the 80 members of the Assembly, 49 are, or will be when the House organizes, Republican, and it seems beyond a doubt that enough of these will vote for Gen. MILLER in the party caucus to render his nomination a certainty. As the Republicans will have a majority of 18 on joint ballot of the Legislature, and as there is no chance of a bolt from the decision of the caucus, the election of Gen. MILLER is regarded as certain. The choice is one likely to prove in every way creditable to the State. Gen. MILLER has had a most honorable career as a soldier, has been an active and earnest worker for his party, and is in all essential respects a man of a high order of ability.

It is evidently desirable that the Supreme Court in this City should act as speedily as possible upon the cases before it involving the question of taxation of bank stock. The delay before a final settlement of the vexed question can be reached will inevitably be an exasperatingly long one. A motion is now pending to quash the writs of certiorari on the ground that the banks are not the subjects of taxation, and have no right to appear in court as representatives of their stockholders. Should this be denied, the court may or may not be controlled by the decision of District Judge WALLACE, in the Circuit Court at Syracuse. If it should not follow this, the litigation would unquestionably be carried further. If the pending motion should be granted, there is no doubt that action would be begun anew in behalf of the shareholders either in the State or Federal court, more likely the latter, and there again the litigation might be protracted. Meantime, it is understood that holders of bank stock will decline paying personal taxes at all until the amount legally due is ascertained, and this will keep back from the Treasury much more than the amount assessed on the shares. Before the question is through the courts it is not unlikely to come up both in Congress and in the Legislature for some new effort to extricate it from the muddle into which slovenly legislation has brought it.

BANKS AND THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The Controller of the Currency, in his very valuable report for the current year, devotes considerable space to the facts affecting the rate of interest in this country. He calls attention to the fact that the large amount of coin and currency which was drained from New-York during the Autumn of last year, to meet the usual requirements of the purchase of the crops, did not, as had previously been the case, return to this centre by the opening or before the middle of Winter. This phenomenon was regarded as wholly exceptional, but it has been to a considerable extent repeated this year. Mr. KNOX explains it by the statement that "a large portion of the avails of produce has been retained either for the liquidation of debts, for employment in trade and commerce at home, or in the many new and extensive enterprises for which the West is distinguished, where there would appear to be no limit for the safe and profitable employment of capital."

While this state of things would seem to indicate new and greater means of employing capital in a section of the country from which capital, in the form of currency, has, ordinarily, tended strongly to return eastward, there has been no lack of available funds in the principal Eastern markets, or in other parts of the country. The rates at which money could be borrowed have been in all sections below the limit fixed by statute. In New-York, money at call upon first-class collaterals has been for months at from 2 to 3 per cent. Commercial paper has been at from 4 per cent. to 5.3 per cent., and the average has been nearer the lower than the higher figures. In Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston the rate has been about the same, and in the first-named city often lower. In ten Western cities mentioned by the Controller, the rate has been to a marked degree lower than has been known in a long time. Thus, it has been in Chicago from 4 per cent. to 7 per cent.; in Milwaukee, 6 to 8; in St. Louis, 5 to 7; in Cincinnati, 6 to 7; in Cleveland, 6 to 8; in San Francisco, 8, while it is not until we reach St. Paul, going westward, that we find a rate exceeding 8 per cent. In that city the rate has been from 8 to 10; in Omaha, 10; in Denver, 10 to 15; in California, outside of San Francisco, from 9 to 12. In the South the rate has ranged from 4 per cent. and 6 per cent. in New-Orleans, to 7 per cent. in Richmond and Charleston, and 10 per cent. in Atlanta. "The borrowing power of the Government," adds the Controller, "has been at 3½ per cent., and that of many of the leading States and cities at 4 per cent."

Even at these rates the banks have found difficulty in placing their available funds, and as a matter of fact have loaned a smaller proportion of them than has been usual in the past. From 1870 to 1878, the loans of the New-York City banks exceeded their net deposits. In 1878, Sept. 12, the loans were $199,200,000, the net deposits, $172,700,000. From that time the net deposits have increased more rapidly than the loans. On Oct. 1, this year, the former were $268,100,000, the latter only $238,509,000. In other "reserve cities" the loans have continued to exceed the deposits, but the excess has steadily diminished. If to the deposits we add the capital and surplus of the banks throughout the country, we find that of this total the banks in 1878 loaned 73.5 per cent., while in 1879 they loaned only 65.7 per cent., and on Oct. 1, this year, 69.5 per cent.

In connection with this series of facts bearing on the rate at which loans have been made, and the extent of loans, the Controller gives tables showing the increase in the currency of the country since the date of resumption. At that time, Jan. 1, 1879, the total amount of currency, estimating, in part, the gold and silver, was $1,065,856,619. It is now $1,302,798,480, an increase of 28.4 per cent. Of this increase, that of bank-notes has been $90,049,488; that of gold has been $175,501,904, and of silver $51,697,594. By a series of calculations, which it is not necessary to examine here in detail, the Controller shows that of the gross increase in the currency of $347,441,861 in 22 months, only $53,167,460 remained either in the Treasury or the banks, while $195,274,401 "has been disbursed among the people since the date of resumption."

The condition of the banks during this period has, in one important regard, decidedly improved. Their gold reserve, which on the 1st of January, 1879, had reached but $35,039,201, was on the 1st of November $109,851,032. And the Controller remarks with satisfaction that "the amount of gold coin now held is but twenty-five millions less than the entire reserve required." In some other regards their situation is not so satisfactory. The capital and surplus of all the banks on Oct. 2, 1874, was $632,800,000; on Oct. 1, 1880, this sum had fallen to $578,100,000. Loans, on the other hand, which were $954,400,000 at the first named date, and fell to $884,000,000 in 1878, have advanced in the last two years to $1,041,000,000. The ratio of cash to net deposits, which was 20 per cent. in 1874, has fallen to 17.9 per cent. in 1880. We do not regard these changes as indicating any serious mistakes in the management of our banking system, but they unquestionably point to the direction in which mistakes are liable to occur. The Controller himself points this out, with a directness to which his position of authority gives special emphasis: "When the rates of interest are low there is danger that bank managers, in their desire to use their available means, may be induced to loan upon securities which are not of the best character, and thus in the end diminish rather than increase their earnings." He also calls attention to a peculiarity in the management of the New-York banks as a whole. Referring to the legal reserve required, he says: "The aggregate amount in the City of New-York has been at times very close, and particularly during the last three years, and some banks have frequently, if not habitually, expanded their loans beyond reasonable limits, relying upon imports of gold, or purchases of bonds by the Treasury, to replenish their deficient reserve." This is not a comment creditable to the New-York banks; and though they are by no means all alike open to it, it is a question for the more conservative among them how far their present form of association renders them liable to blame or to loss from the misconduct of the less conservative.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

The Canadian press is somewhat exercised over the exodus of citizens of the Dominion across the line to settle in our North-western States and Territories. The Toronto *Globe* notes the fact as one of serious significance that during the year ending with June 30, 75,489 Canadian settlers entered the United States at the ports comprised in the district of Huron to take up their permanent abode in the Republic, and that the emigration has since been going on with increasing volume. It attributes the movement to the national policy which "has had a deadening effect on the business of the country and retarded prosperity." By the "national policy" is chiefly meant the system of protection so recently adopted by the Canadian Government. It is evident that our provincial neighbors were misled when they supposed that by the adoption of this policy they should give a new impulse to the development of their industries, and by shutting themselves in as much as possible promote their growth in wealth and power. They may have been animated in some slight degree by a desire to retaliate upon the United States; but if that is the case, they have succeeded in inflicting a very slight injury upon us at the cost of a very serious one to themselves, and if they are driving some of their most industrious and enterprising citizens into our territory, they may afford us an involuntary compensation for the harm intended. But they were probably deluded with the idea that a protective policy would foster and build up their own industries. Possibly they were influenced by a supposed analogy between their own case and ours, and carried away by the common but superficial notion that we owe our prosperity to a policy which hampers and restricts our profitable intercourse with the rest of the world.

Canada, as a community of organized industry and trade, is a narrow and almost homogeneous domain. There is little diversity or chance of diversity in its production, and its internal commerce is incapable in itself of developing any high degree of activity or wealth. It is largely dependent on an exchange of what it can produce to advantage for the productions of other countries, and freedom of intercourse with this country, for instance, would bestow upon it something of the same benefit that accrues to our North-western States from their traffic with other sections of the country, and this suggests most clearly the point where the analogy upon which Canadian statesmen have apparently been acting fails. The prosperity and commercial success of the United States have been achieved in spite of, rather than in consequence of, our policy in regard to foreign trade. It is largely due to the fact that we have an extensive domain, stretching over many degrees of latitude, with great variety of climate and soil, and consequent diversity of productions and of industries. Our internal traffic is free and unrestricted, and there are large opportunities for an exchange of commodities within our own boundaries. This fact gives a certain energy and impulse to our industrial and commercial development, which forces a considerable surplus of products over the barriers which we place in the way of foreign trade, while our great supply of cotton absolutely required for European manufactures and our cheap production of vast quantities of grain help on the movement in spite of all obstacles. But the obstacles are obstacles nevertheless, and without the great advantages referred to their "deadening effect" would be seriously felt. If a real analogy is desired it might be found by supposing that our New-England States were cut off from free trade with the rest of the country as well as with foreign nations. They would speedily have an exodus to explain quite as serious as that which is exciting apprehension in Canada.

In this connection it is interesting to notice that an English writer in the *Contemporary Review*, in discussing the future of Canada, is brought by the power of logic to the conclusion that its own interest demands its annexation to the United States. This is an old question, which has received much less attention lately than in former years, but the effects of the so-called national policy are calculated to revive it. The English writer assumes that the present relation of the Provinces to the mother country cannot continue much longer, and there are three ways open for a readjustment of their position. The Dominion may become an independent Republic, it may become a member of a great Britannic federal empire, with representation in its government at the central capital, or it may gravitate to a political absorption with the United States. He proceeds to argue from the point of view of Canadian interest alone that neither of the first two alternatives are desirable, if practicable, and that the last is that which self-interest demands. The Canadians have been generally credited with an intense loyalty to the British Crown and an aversion to the thought of annexation. How far this sentiment is real among the mass of the people it is not easy to judge, but their gradual expatriation to Minnesota and Dakota is so much evidence of its lack of depth. The time has gone by, and is not likely to come again very soon, for the people of the United States to have any very strong desire for the annexation of territory either North or South. No overtures or propositions are likely to come from them. Canada would no doubt gain commercially and industrially by a union with the Republic, but our gain is by no means so evident; and it is a question whether freedom of commercial intercourse in the case of both Canada and Mexico would not bring all the substantial benefits of any form of connection. There is no doubt that it would be mutually profitable in both cases, as is the freedom of intercourse now existing between the different sections of the Union.

A RETICENT EX-CANDIDATE.

It is understood that there is some dissatisfaction in the Democratic camp with the prolonged and altogether unaccountable silence of the superb soldier who was lately the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. This is unreasonable. At least it seems, to impartial and generous Republicans, that it is unreasonable to complain of the absolute reticence of a defeated candidate. Then, it should be added, the gentleman to whom we refer is a General in the Army of the United States, and it is not his trade to talk or to write. But it is urged by our Democratic friends that their late candidate was sufficiently loquacious during the canvass—too loquacious, perhaps—and that his present abstention from speech is not only objectionable but abnormal. They say, with some warmth, that the eminent military candidate in question fully and freely expressed his opinion concerning "this sort of thing" last Summer, thereby referring to the incursions of Democratic place-hunters who sought Governor's Island as a sort of political Mecca, and that he gazed with lack-lustre eye, like the melancholy Jaques in the forest of Ardennes, upon the hordes of Democratic statesmen who daily burned incense under his fine Roman nostrils, until after the Indiana election. And the Democratic leaders, with some show of reason, recall the fact that the superb soldier was garrulous as to the tariff, which he declared to be a purely local issue, and that he wrote a letter on that subject to Senator RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, reiterating all that he had said; and that he wrote another letter on the tariff, intended for publication, the which when Chairman BARNUM read, he hastily put under lock and key, and never since allowed to see the light. And these same discontented critics remark, with asperity, that their candidate, as aforesaid, hastened to write a dispatch to Mr. PLAISTED, the ex-Republican Greenback candidate for Governor of Maine, congratulating him on "the glorious victory" which the Greenbackers of Maine had won, when it was supposed that said PLAISTED had been elected. But fair-minded Republicans will not agree with the Democrats that a candidate for the Presidency who considers that a glorious victory which leaves the election in doubt from September until January ought to be equally ready to converse concerning his own defeat at the polls.

Indeed, when it was reported that the late Democratic candidate for the Presidency had written a letter to a brother officer, in which it was stated that the writer would not be party to the contest over the Electoral vote of New-York, proposed by Mr. JOHN KELLY and Mr. DORSHEIMER, an Associated Press reporter, sent to inquire concerning this report, was assured by the superb soldier aforesaid that he (the S. S.) could not say anything about the matter, as he was in a delicate position, being one of the late candidates. This was certainly maintaining a dignified reticence which every Democrat should respect. To be sure, there had been an election, and it was generally accepted and believed that Mr. GARFIELD had been chosen President. Many Democratic newspapers and many Democratic statesmen, with a generosity and forbearance which does them great credit, had conceded this, amid applause. Senator WADE HAMPTON, after carefully studying the returns, assured the American people that he believed that Mr. GARFIELD was fairly elected, and that he ought to be allowed to take his office, even although the vote of the noble State of South Carolina had been withheld from him, for reasons not wholly unconnected with rifle clubs and tissue-paper ballots. Mr. JOHN KELLY, Mr. W. H. BARNUM, and the late Democratic candidate for the Presidency, alone, so far as we know, maintained a dignified and impenetrable reserve, the superb soldier very properly saying that the delicacy of his position made it improper for him to express any opinion as to who had been elected President.

Therefore, we repeat, the demand of the Democrats for some word or token to denote the existence of their late candidate is highly unreasonable. The military mind moves slowly, and it is most likely that the late candidate is mentally revolving the question, "Am I elected, or am I not?" Having been often and effusively assured that he would be elected, it would be quite natural for the defeated candidate to suppose, for many months yet, that he had been victorious. The determination of this question requires thought, and thought demands silence. Until the problem thus hinted at has been solved, no reasonable Democrat should expect that the superb soldier would be able to give any opinion on the tariff as a local issue, the Maine election, or as to who was elected President of the United States in 1880.

GAVAZZI.

GAVAZZI comes back to us in circumstances very different from those in which he first visited America. He then represented the revolt of Italy against domestic despotism and foreign domination. He hated the Pope and the Austrians because he was an Italian patriot. He still wore the dress of a Barnabite friar, and called himself a Roman Catholic. It was the temporal, not the spiritual, authority of the Pope that he denounced. Against PIUS IX. as the head of the Roman Church he had little to say, but how hot were the words that he hurled at PIUS, the enemy of the Roman Republic and the accomplice of its French destroyers. With what splendid eloquence GAVAZZI spoke of his dream of Italian independence, and how impossible it seemed that his dream should ever come true. He thrilled us with his magnetism, and as we listened to him we caught something of his sublime enthusiasm for Italy; but after the spell of his voice had ceased we knew that he was a mere enthusiast, and that free Italy was as far off and nearly as impossible as the Quaker vision of a world without war. But the Italian was right and we were wrong. The last Austrian broke camp in Venice many years ago, and Rome has become the capital of a free Italian Kingdom. GAVAZZI, too, has dropped his Barnabite robe and thrown off his Roman Catholic creed, and is now a professed Protestant. He comes back to the United States not to tell us of an Italy where the *maledetto porco tedesco* is rooting up every vestige of Lombard liberty, or where a priest King fences his throne with French bayonnets, but as a citizen of a new and free nation to beg money for a new and free Protestant sect.

The so-called "Free Christian Church," of which organization GAVAZZI is the founder, is now ten years old. It began with a membership of four hundred, and has now a little more than eighteen hundred members. Its creed does not materially differ from that of the Presbyterians, and it has a theological seminary in Rome almost within sight of the Vatican. Money is needed to carry on the work of the denomination, and it is probable that GAVAZZI will have little difficulty in obtaining it in this country.

That GAVAZZI is a sincere, earnest, and noble man no one who knows him will for a moment question. Unlike M. LOYSON, he has not confounded religious reform with personal matrimony, and the frankly Protestant sect which he has established does not confine itself to protesting against the celibacy of the ex-Barnabite friar. There is, however, room to doubt the accuracy of GAVAZZI's judgment when he says that "Italy gives every prospect of yet being numbered among the Protestant nationalities of the globe." This is a view of the matter which the growth of the "Free Christian Church" and other Italian Protestant bodies by no means warrants.

For twenty years the greater part of Italy has enjoyed complete religious freedom. In that time what progress has Protestantism made? The Waldenses have had stations in nearly every large city, but their services have been attended chiefly by Piedmontese conscripts from the Waldensian valleys or by servants who have been brought up in the same faith. The Baptists and Methodists have had missionaries in Italy, but they have accomplished very little. GAVAZZI's "Free Christian Church" has made more progress than any of its rivals, but in ten years its net gain in membership has been about fourteen hundred. There are 27,000,000 of people in Italy, and at this rate the millenium will probably arrive long before half the population of Italy is converted.

While Protestantism has thus made an insignificant growth in Italy, infidelity has grown with enormous rapidity. In the large towns the great majority of the men believe in nothing. They have broken with their old faith, but have accepted nothing in its place. It is not unfair to assume that to this result the labors of GAVAZZI and his associates have to some degree unwittingly contributed. GAVAZZI boasts that in Rome he preaches every week against the Pope—"always against the Pope." The old revolutionist is still at his congenial work of attack and destruction. It would be well to convince the Italians of the errors of the Papacy if, at the same time, they could be taught a better faith, but there is no mind more acute, subtle, and logical than the Italian mind, and when the Italian is taught to disbelieve in the infallible Church, he declines to believe in its stead an infallible book to be interpreted by this or that Protestant Pastor, and the interpretation to be accepted or rejected by him, as his own judgment may dictate. No man can abandon the faith which he has inherited through many generations without undergoing a terrible strain which unfits him to immediately assimilate a new creed. The preaching against the Pope to which GAVAZZI devotes himself may detach men from the Roman Catholic Church, but a very small proportion of them will accept GAVAZZI as a Protestant Pope. The cause that gains where the Roman Church loses in Italy is not Protestantism but infidelity. There is a menacing prospect that Italy will before long become atheistic, but no prospect whatever that she will become Protestant.

We may have the fullest sympathy with GAVAZZI and his "Free Christian Church," but that sympathy need not blind us to the fact that infidelity rather than Roman Catholicism is the foe that is to be fought by the friends of Christianity in Italy. The American Episcopal Church in Rome fully recognizes this fact and makes no war upon the Roman Church. Whatever error the Church of Rome may teach, her creed is better than the rejection of all creeds, and if GAVAZZI, in his eagerness to pull up Papal tares, pulls up and destroys the wheat of Christian faith in the minds of his fellow-countrymen, his work cannot commend itself unreservedly to judicious men. So long as he presents a pure Christianity and urges Italians to accept it he does well, but his assaults on the Roman Catholic Church will gain ten recruits for infidelity where they gain one for the "Free Christian Church."

The Monday lectureship in Boston, instituted in the Fall of 1877, to give Mr. JOSEPH COOK a starting point, and, in fact, made by him what it is, will be resumed on Monday next. In Mr. COOK's absence, leading men from five different denominations, not including the Roman Catholic, to the number of 10, will hold forth in Tremont Temple on successive Monday mornings on subjects kindred to those upon which Mr. COOK used to exhaust his rhetoric and his powers as a dialectician. Dec. 6 the venerable Dr. MARK HOPKINS will speak on "The Place of Conscience;" President ROBINSON, of Brown University, will discuss on the Monday following "The Two-fold Relation of Moral Law to Modern Science and to Popular Religion;" then Dr. THOMAS GUARD, of Baltimore, will take up "Christianity and the Mental Activity of the Age." Bishop CLARK is announced to speak on "The Seen and the Unseen;" Dr. GEORGE R. CROOKS, of Drew Theological Seminary, will come next; Chancellor CROSBY, of this City, will take "A Calm View of Temperance;" the Rev. SAMUEL W. DIKE, of Vermont, will present "Facts as to Divorce in New-England;" Dr. THOMAS, of Brooklyn, will contribute an essay on "The Significance of the Historic Element in Scriptures," and the Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH will close the series with a lecture on "The Theistic Basis of Evolution." This is not a bad series of instructions for the New-England ministers to the number of a thousand or less who rush into Boston every Monday morning to pick up ideas enough for their next Sunday's sermon, and may possibly keep the lectureship up till Mr. COOK has absorbed enough of the intellectual life of Europe to start again.

Two recent episodes in Police court proceedings before magistrates of this City furnish food for suggestive comment. In one instance Justice DUFFY figures. It seems that in the course of his judicial duties he was called upon to conduct the preliminary proceedings in the case of a young woman named DOLL, who told a harrowing story of how she had been decoyed into a life of shame. The persons whom she accused were duly taken before the Justice, who held them to bail. After they had been imprisoned for a day or two a man came forward and offered himself as bondsman. His qualifications were not even questioned, and, as far as appeared, he was unexceptionable in all the essentials required by law. Justice DUFFY, however—although he afterward accepted the bail thus offered—went out of his way to abuse the man who offered himself in that capacity, telling him among other things that he ought to be ashamed of himself for appearing before the court as bondsman in such a case. Now, two things are evident as regards this proceeding. The magistrate was either right or wrong in fixing bail in the case. If for the sake of argument it be said that he was wrong, then his conduct in abusing a man who presented himself to do what the Justice erroneously decided was proper was at least reprehensible. If, however—as is the fact—the magistrate in fixing the bail acted merely in accordance with what the laws decree as well as in obedience to the dictates of simple justice, then his conduct in subsequently endeavoring by taunts to prevent compliance with his decision or to stamp the bondsman's action as a heinous and shameful offense was not only illegal but it was a contemptible misuse of the power given the Justice by the law. The prisoners, it must be borne in mind, had pleaded not guilty, and they had had no trial. Their right to bail under the circumstances was unquestionable, and, had the magistrate committed them without bail, they could have obtained prompt relief as a matter of course by an appeal to a Judge of the Supreme, Superior, or Common Pleas Court. Not being able to commit without bail, the magistrate had no legal—any more than he had a moral—right to interpose an obstacle to the giving of the bail if the law was complied with in all its essentials. His business is to execute the law, not to throw impediments in the way of its execution, especially in a case involving the liberty of the citizen. And the liberty of any citizen would be of little value if, on being merely accused of crime, he should be deprived of being out on bail because his would-be bondsmen are deterred from acting in that capacity through the fear of a magistrate's taunts.

The second of the episodes is afforded in the action of Justice WANDELL in recently holding court, late at night and in an open lot, in order to set at liberty a person arrested under an assumed name to answer a charge of reckless driving. But the case which furnished the occasion for holding court at an unusual hour, and in an unseemly place, was not the only one to be brought before the magistrate; for it seems that all prisoners arrested by the Police possess the right of having their cases brought before a magistrate at the earliest practicable moment. When Justice WANDELL, therefore, to oblige some person of influence, opened his court to dispose of the reckless driving case, he had to take up the others as well, although in the latter he acted in a kind of perfunctory way, remanding the prisoners until the reopening of the Police courts in the morning. This action of Justice WANDELL is, of course, not novel. Newspaper readers are treated to reports of instances of this kind whenever any person of sufficient political "pull" is arrested after the closing of the courts for the day. Now, if this thing is done in a few instances, why should it not be done in all cases? If Police Justices are able to accommodate their political friends in this way, why should they not be required to accommodate the general public? As the thing is now carried on, if a gentleman is arrested by the Police on a trumped-up or a baseless charge after about 4 P. M. on any day he is obliged to remain locked up with criminals for as many as fifteen or seventeen hours, simply because no tribunal is in the meantime opened before which he can establish his innocence. The knowledge of this fact, too, leads to the temptation on the part of unscrupulous officers to use their positions for purposes of extortion. In view of these facts, why should not the Police Justices assign at least two of their number to hold sessions rather late at night—as, for instance, about 10 P. M.—for the purpose of freeing such prisoners as are entitled to their liberty either absolutely or on the payment of a petty fine, and thus spare these persons the annoyance and disgrace of being compelled to share the cells of malefactors during the entire night? One of the Justices could hold court up town and the other one down town, for convenience sake. An experienced magistrate could dispose of many cases in an hour or an hour and a half, and he would certainly save himself and his colleagues the labor of hearing these cases the next day only to dismiss them. Besides this, it would do away with one of the most objectionable features of what is known in Police slang as "raids," and hours of unjust and loathsome imprisonment would be spared unfortunate persons who are now compelled to undergo this form of punishment. It is not too much to expect of the Justices, for they are paid amply for all the services they are ever likely to be called upon to perform—and much more, by the way, than most of them would be apt to earn at any other employment. There are facilities enough afforded by the laws and the manner of their execution whereby scoundrels are enabled to go unwhipped of justice. Why not provide an additional and much-needed means whereby persons innocent of crime may be spared the annoyance and disgrace of being unjustly punished in the humiliating way in which this is now done?

In our news columns yesterday appeared "A Dueling Reminiscence," narrated by an old New-Yorker, who was incorrect in some of his statements and insufficient in others. The Mr. GRAHAM mentioned in the account was WILLIAM GRAHAM, a contributor to the *Morning Enquirer*, (not the *Courier and Enquirer*, the two papers were consolidated later,) with which JAMES GORDON BENNETT was then editorially connected. GRAHAM, of fine appearance and attractive manners, was a native of Catskill, on the Hudson, the son of a New-York merchant, and a graduate of Cambridge, England. He was, it is said, an intimate friend and at one time a favorite rival, of THOMAS HOUR TALFOURD, and had been previously an amanuensis or private secretary of UGO FOSCOLO, the Italian poet and politician, with whom he quarreled and fought a harmless duel. Subsequently he engaged in journalism in London, and was editor of the *Literary Museum*. After returning to his own country he formed a connection with the *Enquirer*, and wrote for it social sketches, of rather a high-toned Jenkins order, over the signature of Howard. This was in 1838, (not in 1820 or 1827, as the old New-Yorker has supposed,) the year before the *Enquirer* had been merged in the *Courier* under JAMES WATSON WEBB and taken the double title. GRAHAM made in one of his society papers what was thought to be an offensive personal allusion to the family of EDWARD LIVINGSTON, and it was duly resented by Dr. BARTON, a young physician, a friend of the LIVINGSTONS. He spoke to GRAHAM on the subject with no little feeling, a day or two after the publication of the article, at Niblo's Coffee-house, then a fashionable bar-room, at the corner of Pine and William streets. Hot words ensued; GRAHAM struck BARTON in the face, and was immediately challenged. The challenge was promptly accepted, the duel to be fought at Weehawken with pistols. The journalist, who appears to have been high-tempered, quick of quarrel, and of a cynical turn on account of lack of what he conceived to be commensurate success in life, wrote to the editor of the *Evening Post* the night before the meeting, and said among other things: "I admit that I am in the wrong. By giving BARTON a blow I have forced him to challenge me. Nor will I listen to any amicable adjustment short of a humble, craven submission on his part. After he has been entirely satisfied I may, perhaps, apologize—that is, in case I shall be mortally wounded." GRAHAM was mortally wounded, dying within two hours after he had been struck. BARTON went to France, and was afterward Secretary of Legation at Paris for several years. The duel created great excitement in consequence of the social standing of the parties involved, and led to the enactment by the Legislature of this State of a strong anti-dueling law. By it the penalty for fighting was 10 years in the State Prison, and 7 years for sending a challenge. The Barton-Graham tragedy occurred near 24 years later than the Burr-Hamilton duel.

Somebody claiming to be intimate with the family of the President-elect has been writing about it from Washington. The next Executive of the Nation has, like the present Executive, four sons—HARRY, aged 16; JAMES, 14; IRWIN, 10, and ABRAM 8, all represented as good and bright boys—and one daughter, MOLLIE, aged 12. The two eldest boys are at Concord, N. H., preparing for college. Last Summer HARRY took the prize for declamation. Mrs. GARFIELD is described as a very intelligent-looking woman of about 45, with a somewhat rural manner, having been born and bred in the country, and having never taken on urban ways. She is very thin, but bears traces of youthful comeliness. She had a good country academy education, with hardly any accomplishments, and is an excellent, economical housekeeper. She entertained very little during her husband's Congressional career, and is reputed to have no fondness for miscellaneous society. Her sense of personal dignity is marked, and her reserve of manner approaches asperity. She is fond of reading, and feels a deep interest in the studies of her children. After going to school at the village of Hiram, where she became engaged to GARFIELD, she went to Cleveland as a teacher in the public schools, while he continued his studies at Williams College, and took his degree there. She understands business, having planned the plain though commodious house at Washington, and superintended most of the improvements on the farm at Mentor, bought two years ago. She is the daughter of a plain farmer—her maiden name was LUCRETIA RUDOLPH—and is a remote descendant of Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE, of Revolutionary renown. Mrs. ELIZA BALLOU GARFIELD, 79 years old, mother of the General, is acute, sagacious, old-fashioned, small in stature, and still vigorous, and makes her home with her son, who is greatly attached to her, and eager to show his attachment. She has much influence with him, and will not, probably, be a lay figure in the White House. Judge JERE BLACK, a Campbellite Baptist like GARFIELD, says she is a very sterling woman, who has done all her work faithfully under very discouraging circumstances. The General is considered by his friends very ambitious, though his ambition is of a most laudable kind. His chief ambition is at present, they say, to be a truly national and sagacious President, and he will lend all his energies and talents to that end. They add that he will, very likely, be his own successor. The President-elect is described as somewhat stouter than he has been, but as in most robust health. Longevity is, we believe, an inheritance in the Garfield family.

GENERAL NOTES.

Four newspapers in Texas are edited by women.

The Thanksgiving proclamation of Gov. Thayer, of Oregon, was the shortest, being comprised in a dozen lines, counting date, signatures, and all else.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Alabama providing fines first, and then imprisonment, and finally work for the county at 40 cents a day for the crime of drunkenness.

The Rochester *Democrat* wonders what language the New-Hampshire dog used when, as related by the Brunswick *Telegraph*, he invited his fast friend, the house cat, to come out and kill the moles he started up in the hay-field.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* throws out the suggestion that the national law fixing the time for the election of United States Senators be so changed that the Senator shall be chosen at the session of the Legislature last regularly held before his term will expire.

Senator MAXEY, of Texas, has denied a report widely published in that State that he had said there was likely to be a contest in Congress over the Presidential count. He says that he is now, as he was in 1876, utterly opposed to embroiling the country in further trouble, believing it a dire calamity to be averted by all honorable means.

The Somerset

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

MR. M'CULLOUGH IN "OTHELLO."

Mr. McCullough is one of the thoroughly manly and earnest actors who command sympathy as much for what they attempt as for what they accomplish. His manliness is not more brawn; the brawniest fellows are often weak women at heart, and strength of character is by no means a result of muscular development. Mr. McCullough's manliness is felt to be an effect of his sincerity; there is vigor of heart, as well as vigor of body, in all his work. This, it seems to us, explains his great popularity, for people love a strong and earnest actor, one, in short, who impresses them with his rugged honesty. If Mr. McCullough's method in acting were less simple and straightforward than it is, he would be far less interesting, for it is clear that he has neither a subtle mind nor a vivid imagination, and over-refinement would lead him into conventionality. He has, above everything, the heroic spirit; this is a spirit that he understands, and which occasionally raises his acting to a high and noble plane. This is the spirit of his Virginius—a performance full of strength, dignity, and amplitude. In a less degree it is the spirit of his Othello, a character performed by him last night at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. The power and the limitations of the actor are clearly defined by his Othello. His Virginius was an almost complete embodiment, for it fell short in few respects, either in conception, in action, or in appearance. But his Othello is but a partial embodiment. The Shakespearean character is highly complex, and, though heroic in its proportions, is wonderfully subtle in its mechanism. It is perfectly delineated by the dramatist; but only a great artist, who is at the same time a man of lofty genius, could successfully delineate it on the stage. With the two usual conceptions of Othello most readers and play-goers are, of course, familiar; one of these pictures him a species of tame savage whose natural and barbarous instincts finally break through all restraint; while the second pictures as an inherently noble and honest nature, not prone to suspicion or jealousy, acutely sensitive in matters that affect his honor, and passionately swift in his vengeances. The second conception is, without doubt, true to Shakespeare, who has given, unconsciously, the best description that we have of the character in one of his sonnets:

"Some fierce thing replete with too much rage,
Whose strength's abundance weakens his own heart."

In general, it may be said, a complex character should exhibit, when performed, as much variety as strength; the most evident fact about Mr. McCullough's performance is that it was strong without being varied. Its effect was even monotonous. The actor's voice seldom changed its pitch, and his manner was too uniformly stolid. Throughout the third act his performance recalled the methods of Forrest, but, on the whole, Mr. McCullough has worked out his ideas with more independence than was looked for, and some of his readings were very novel and fine. He was best in quiet passages, in scenes of repose, and the scenes with Desdemona; and his death scene was in the noble spirit of tragedy. His passionate outbursts were, as a rule, mere physical exertion, and lacked entirely that fiery and inspiring note which thrills the heart and awakens the imagination. We have not the time in which to give a further sketch of this performance; but it should be added that many of those qualities of the actor's talent which added interest to his Virginius were also noticeable in his Othello. The second impersonation, however, must be ranked below the first; and it may be briefly described as a fine, although at no point a great, effort.

Mr. McCullough was fortunate enough to play against an uncommonly good Iago. Mr. Frederic A. Warde having succeeded in presenting, with great skill and ability, a singularly just conception of that "honest" villain. Miss Kate Forsythe was an intelligent and acceptable Desdemona, and the others in the cast were passable.

"Othello" will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night, "King Lear" will follow on Thursday, and "Richard III." on Friday.

THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Maggie Mitchell was seen at the Grand Opera-house last evening as Fanchon in the tearful drama with which her name has been identified for many years. Her personation of the character of Fanchon, with all its wildness and all its pathos, is too familiar to New-York audiences to justify any comment other than that it was presented last night with all the power and effect which has secured to Miss Mitchell universal recognition as its sole exponent. The shadow dance was received with loud plaudits from a crowded house, and the popular actress was called before the curtain three times during the evening. Miss Mitchell's support, in the main, was good. The Landry Barbeaud of Mr. R. Fulton Russell was an acceptable performance, and Mr. R. F. McClannan as Father Barbeaud gave an excellent sample of character-acting. At the Wednesday matinée Miss Mitchell will appear in "Little Barefoot."

SALVINI IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Salvini, the Italian tragedian, made his reappearance in this country at the Arch-Street Theatre, in "Othello," to-night. There was a large audience present, who welcomed him with much warmth. He is well supported. Ellis Wilton, as Desdemona, made a fair impression. Salvini speaks his lines in Italian, while his support render theirs in English.

GENERAL MENTION.

On Monday evening next, instead of the Passion Play, "A Celebrated Case," the melodrama which was so popular when it was acted in the Union-Square Theatre, will be brought out at Booth's, with Mr. James O'Neil as Jean Renaud.

Large crowds were gathered around the box office of Booth's Theatre yesterday, and the sale of seats for the final performances of Mlle. Bernhardt was greater than at any other time during the engagement.

After the successful production of Arigo Boito's "Mefistofele" in the Academy of Music last week, intelligence of its warm reception was telegraphed to the composer, and Ricordi, his publisher, at Milan, by Signor Campanini, who received the following reply:

Composer, Academy of Music, New-York:

We are very happy at the success of our opera. Please give our heartfelt thanks to all the artists, and Col. Mapleson and Ardit. BOITO,
MILAN, Italy, Nov. 28, 1880. RICORDI.

LADIES' DAY AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

The Lotos Club reception (ladies' day) given yesterday afternoon was more fully attended, perhaps, than any similar reception in the recent annals of the club. From 3 until 5 o'clock, when the guests dispersed, the parlors were thronged with brilliant toilets, some of the most distinguished leaders in New-York society being numbered among the visitors. The display of paintings and statuary was one of the largest which has graced a reception by the club during the last two years. Among the artists who contributed to the collection were George H. Story, "Library at Winyah Park;" A. D. Montemes, two canvases; W. Schutze, a graceful landscape piece, entitled "Apple Gathering;" L. M. Wiles, Arthur Quartley, George H. Smillie, Walter Satterlee, Albert Rieg-stadt, W. Fray, J. Heinemdinger, J. F. Cropsey, K. Van Etten, A. C. Howland, W. L. Sonntag, J. F. Church, Charles H. Miller, Jerome Thompson, J. H. Beard, Morston Ream, J. E. Brevoort, Constant Mayer, J. F. Tait, Mr. Mosqueira, Louis M. Tiffany, Thomas Moran, and many others. The entertainment was confined to a short programme of music, and there were no tedious readings and recitations. Miss Emma S. Howe, who executed a piano solo that was applauded with enthusiasm; Kate O. Hill, Mrs. Smillie-Hills, J. E. Rhodes, W. E. Bateman, E. F. Webber, W. L. Tinal, and G. H. Titus, participated in the musical part of the entertainment. Among the ladies and gentlemen present were Col. Lathers, with his wife and daughters; Mrs. Emma Southwick, Miss May Lincoln, Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox, Mrs. Bostwick, Miss Kennedy, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Morewood, Mrs. H. L. Bridgman, Mrs. Ferguson, of Ontario; Mrs. Baker, Mrs. A. J. Tait, Miss Tait, Mrs. Perry, Miss Poor, Miss Barr, Mrs. and Miss Cortes, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. Davis, (wife of the Rev. Mr. Davis;) Mrs. Louise Miller, Mrs. Augusta Demarest, Mrs. John Bigelow, Major Pond, Mrs. Van Brunt, (wife of Judge Van Brunt;) Mrs. Marion Fortescue, Mrs. Fanny Barrow, J. S. Cropsey, the artist, and daughter, Prof. Charles Isaac Purdee, Prof. and Mrs. J. W. S. Arnold, and Miss Habersham. The Entertainment Committee, composed of Mr. Henry A. Marlotte, Col. Thomas W. Knox, and Mr. C. F. Rothrock, was warmly congratulated on the success of the day. The programme was under the direction of Mr. George W. Colby and Carol Florio.

A CAVE FULL OF PERPETUAL ICE.

From the Fort Benton (Montana) Press.

One of the most interesting and curious of natural wonders is the cave situated on the Dry Fork of Arrow Creek, in the Bear Mountains, and discovered by Messrs. Lemmon and Caruthers about the 1st of August last. It is a large cave in which is half an acre of solid ice of unknown depth, and at the time of discovery had about 10 inches of water on the top. The cave is of unknown extent, as it cannot be penetrated for exploration. The ice gives every indication of being in great body, and it is believed, from its appearance, and the fact that in the hottest season only a few inches of it was melted, that it is perpetual. The cave is described as being a great resort for game, as all kinds were killed close to its entrance.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FUND.

AID FOR THE PROJECT IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The project of providing a fund to furnish an income for retired Presidents of the United States has taken a definite shape in the East, and the Boston *Advertiser* and Worcester *Daily Spy* announce that they will receive subscriptions for the purpose. The following is the form of subscription adopted in Boston:

Now that the Presidential question is harmoniously settled for four years, and while public attention is directed to this subject, it seems a fitting moment to raise a Presidential retiring fund.

Public opinion is opposed to a general civil retiring list, involving, as it would, millions annually, but it will be generally conceded that if it can be done without affording a precedent for new and heavy taxes upon the public Treasury, it would be very desirable to provide a fund which would withdraw our retiring Presidents from any necessity of accepting salaried positions in public or private service.

As one step toward such a provision, and for the above purpose, under detailed arrangements to be determined by a committee to be chosen by not less than two-thirds in amount of those contributing hereto, the undersigned agree to pay to ——, as Treasurer, the sums set against their names respectively. It being understood that the condition of their subscription is that a sufficient amount shall be obtained prior to 1st of January, 1881, to give at least the oldest incumbent of the Presidential office, entirely irrespective of party and in the order of his retirement, a satisfactory provision until he re-enters the national service in some salaried office; and also, that the committee may, at their discretion, make provision for the termination and distribution of the trust fund whenever the purpose of it is met by legislation satisfactory to them.

The Boston *Advertiser* has already received a subscription of $1,000 from a great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson and several other subscriptions, and it prints a number of letters warmly supporting the project.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The *Advertiser* will state tomorrow regarding the proposed fund for ex-Presidents, that measures are being taken to put the matter of subscriptions looked for in New-England in the hands of a business committee, composed of gentlemen who are interested in the object, and who will themselves assist in carrying it out.

MARRIAGE BY WHOLESALE.

ONE SCHNEIDER WHO HAS DONE A RUSHING BUSINESS IN NEW-YORK THIS YEAR.

The holding of John Cousins, accused of bigamy, for the action of the Grand Jury, by Justice Kenna, of Brooklyn, yesterday, developed in the examination testimony of an amusing and extraordinary kind. What is known as a "matrimonial bucket shop" was unearthed and located in this City. The Rev. Francis Schneider, who claims to have united Cousins to Fanny Edwards, his alleged second wife, according to his own testimony has been running a wholesale matrimonial establishment here. He swore that he had married John and Fanny, and on cross-examination said he had been a clergyman for 20 years, but he had never had a church. When asked what denomination he belonged to he said: "The Protestant Church." He was ordained in Germany, and was licensed to marry people in this State. During the present month he had married 30 couples, and during the year no fewer than 468. He explained his popularity among those desiring his services on the ground that they liked him. He was asked how he came to perform so many marriages in a year when he had no church. "I'm in the same boat with lawyers," he answered. "Parties come to see me because they like me." Much amusement was created in the court by his testimony, and laughter was frequent. It changed to astonishment when Fanny Edwards, who is claimed to be wife No. 2, was called. She said that her maiden name was Alvina Wurms, and then, looking she here, Mr. Schneider fell in the floor, she declared that she had never seen the man before in her life. She had not been in New-York during the last two months, and all of that time she had boarded at the house of Cousins's parents. The father of Cousins swore that he knew Fanny Edwards only as Alvina Wurms; that she had lived at his house for two months, sleeping with his daughter, and that she and his son had not lived together as man and wife. He never heard of their marriage until John was arrested. Justice Butts, in rebuttal of the testimony of Fanny Edwards, produced a marriage certificate which he swore that she gave him, and, after the summing up by the counsel, the Justice decided to hold Cousins.

LAST OF THE TUNNEL BODIES.

THE FOUR RECOVERED YESTERDAY—THEIR CONDITION—HOW THE MEN DIED.

Four more bodies—the last of the 20 victims of the disaster at the Hudson River tunnel—were recovered yesterday afternoon. Work had been begun on the north tunnel, and had made only slight progress, when the first of the bodies was found. Superintendent Andersen received immediate notice, and he instructed the workmen to proceed carefully. In a short time the three remaining bodies were uncovered, and then the four were taken out through the air-lock. The bodies were lying together in a bunch, as if the men had huddled up together for mutual aid and comfort. Superintendent Andersen is of opinion that the four men ran toward the air-lock when Assistant Superintendent Woodland shouted to the men to save themselves, but being unable to get into the lock they ran into the north tunnel in the blind hope that some means of escape might be found there. Their agony was probably more prolonged than that of the others, who were crushed by the falling earth and iron plates. The bodies were in a very advanced state of decomposition—in fact, they were little more than skeletons—and, as their clothing had nearly all rotted away, it was next to impossible to identify them. They were removed to Coyle's Morgue, and Superintendent Andersen and Foreman Hurley set themselves to the task of trying to establish their identity. After a careful examination they came to the conclusion that two of them were John Erickson and William F. Bayley. They thought that one of the other bodies was that of Frank Ohlstrom, the foreman of the gang, but they were unable definitely to determine. The other one could not be identified. The bodies will be buried to-day. The head of the headless body among the last recovered was also found later and taken out.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Among the 957 steerage passengers who were landed from the Silesia yesterday were 34 Socialists—24 men and 10 women and children. On Nov. 8 the Socialist organ in Hamburg, the *Gerichtszeitung*, was suppressed, and 300 Socialists were ordered by name to quit the city within three days. Of that number 34 concluded it would be better to come to America than to go to other parts of Germany, and run the risk of further compulsory moving about. Among the new arrivals are Herr Reimer, a former member of the Reichstag, and one of the chief writers on the *Gerichtszeitung*; Messrs. Frasst, Bloss, Oedenburg, and Hilman, of the editorial staff, and Messrs. Maas, Baumann, Schiele, Kentel, and Griefenberg, compositors. Judging from their appearance, the Government conferred a favor upon them when it suppressed the paper. A poorer looking lot than the 34 never passed through the Garden. Every one of them, down to the smallest child, had a strip of red flannel tied in his or her buttonhole. They were met by Justus Schwab and a delegation of New-York Socialists, who brought with them a butcher's cart surmounted by a red flag. Into this the scanty luggage of the strangers was piled, and then, forming in procession behind Schwab, they marched to the South Ferry Station of the elevated railroad, and were transported to No. 58 Stanton-street, where they will remain for the present. They have very little money, and do not know yet what they are going to do for a living.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SYNDICATE.

The official details of the formation of a syndicate to place $40,000,000 of bonds to complete the Northern Pacific Railroad were made public yesterday. The members of the syndicate are Drexel, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., August Belmont & Co., the National Bank of Commerce, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Woerishoffer & Co., the Third National Bank, L. Von Hoffman & Co., J. L. Kennedy & Co., and Speyer & Co., of this City; Lee, Higginson & Co. and Brewster, Bassett & Co., of Boston; Johnston, Brothers & Co. of Baltimore; Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia; J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and Drexel, Harjes & Co., of Paris. The bonds are to bear 6 per cent. interest in gold, and are to run 40 years. They are to be secured by a mortgage on the whole line of road, and by another on the company's land grant, estimated to amount to between 45,000,000 and 47,000,000 acres. Part of the bonds are bought firm, and the remainder on options as issued on the completion of the road and its acceptance by the Government. The syndicate are to name two Directors in the board of the company. The persons selected are J. C. Sulitz, of Philadelphia, and John W. Ellis, of New-York. Further information was refused.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS.

The Baptist ministers' Conference yesterday discussed plans for raising a debt of $12,000 on the First Baptist Church of Stockholm, Sweden. The Rev. Dr. Griffith, of Philadelphia, who introduced the Rev. Mr. Stadling, the Pastor of the incumbered church, informed the Conference that the brethren of Philadelphia were willing to subscribe one-third of the amount if New-York and Boston would contribute the remainder. A committee consisting of Drs. Evarts, Herr, and Morehouse reported a resolution, which was adopted, recommending the Stockholm church to the favorable consideration of the Baptists of this city and its vicinity, and suggesting the adoption of Dr. Griffith's plan as the best one. In connection with the consideration of the subject Dr. Morehouse announced that the Baptist Church was about to appoint a missionary to take charge of Swedish immigrants arriving at this port. In response to an invitation extended some time ago by the Executive Committee of the Conference, the Rev. Dr. George D. Boardman, of Philadelphia, repeated his lecture entitled "Christ's Doctrine of Fulfillment." The lecture was originally delivered in Philadelphia as one of a series read before ministerial gatherings there. Dr. Boardman was the recipient of a vote of thanks from the Conference. Next Monday the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Peekskill, will read a paper on "The Criminal Classes and Our Relations to Them as Pastors and Teachers."

COMPLIMENTS TO FIGHTER ROOKE.

ENTERTAINMENT TENDERED HIM—THE SORT OF RESPONSE HE MADE.

What was called on the bills "a grand complimentary athletic entertainment, tendered to George Rooke, the middle-weight champion of America," was given last evening in Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue. What Mr. Rooke is champion of is a question which might not, perhaps, be safely put to him. It is said, however, that he was never the victor in a prize-fight in this country, and, according to all accounts, never appeared in a 25-foot ring on American soil. There was once a "fizzle" between himself and Mr. Joseph Coburn, who now languishes in the State prison at Auburn, and later a "farce" with Mr. "Mike" Donovan. Neither of these alleged pugilistic gentlemen had the courage to meet each other. Lyric Hall was fairly filled last evening with admirers of the "manly art of self-defense." All save a few were attired in the most approved costumes furnished by Broadway and Fifth-avenue tailors, boot-makers, and hatters—for oash. Saloon-keepers and their employes and proprietors of gambling establishments predominated. Here and there a thriving politician or a lawyer's clerk was tucked in. Police Captain Bergbold, with one of his Sergeants and several patrolmen, loitered near the stage, in order to check, by their appearance, any unnecessary gouging among the pugilists. Mr. Bernard Aaron, who was reported to have been hanged from a lamp-post during the great Chicago fire, was the "Master of Ceremonies." Within the hall a temporary bar was arranged, and beer and whisky were supplied to the apparently famished audience as rapidly as four bar-tenders could do the work.

Mr. Aaron appeared upon the stage in a broad cloth suit, and smiled in his own peculiar way upon the audience. He carried a coarse towel in his hand, and as he rubbed his eyes with it said: "Five gentlemen, is the first one, Johnny Saunders and Johnny Reilly. Mr. Reilly and Mr. Saunders, with their boxing gloves, pounded each other, to the delight of the spectators, for several minutes, and then retired. Next came Mr. Michael Mullery, and and Mr. William Hallman, who amused the audience in the same manner; then Prof. Jordan, a jolly Irishman, short and thick, who was evidently an excellent boxer, and a tall, slim Englishman, whose name, according to Mr. Aaron's pronunciation, sounded like "Mr. Kangaroo."

Prof. Jordan, in a rollicking manner, "went for" the kangaroo in a manner that created laughter that must have been heard a block away. The kangaroo was thoroughly used up, and has probably retired from the "ring." Prof. William Hoefler gave an exhibition of club-swinging with 40 and 60 pound clubs, and challenged any man in the world to beat him for $500 a side. After this the famous wrestler Edward Bibby had a bout with Prof. Hoefler, to catch as can style, and after a struggle, which Hoefler plainly showed that he was not a novice, Bibby threw him amid thunders of applause. There was a lively set-to between Mr. William Edwards and Mr. Peter McCoy, which was followed by a "collar and elbow" wrestling-match between Mr. Stephen O'Donnell and Mr. William Johnson. Both of these gentlemen won a fall, but Mr. Johnson was decidedly the better wrestler of the two. The boxing-match, next announced, proved to be one of the most vigorous ever witnessed upon the stage. The contestants were Mr. Julius Cæsar, champion of the West Side, and Morris Grant, known as "Scalping" Grant. These men are full-blooded negroes. The blows upon their heads might have broken ordinary noses, if dealt in the same manner, but their heads gave no outward signs of injury. Everybody roared as the pugilists dashed at each other like fast-going locomotives in collision. Mr. Grant was declared the victor.

The grand event of the evening was the setto between the bonebasher, Mr. George Rooke, and Mr. John Stuart, otherwise known as "Jack" Stuart, of Glasgow, the Scotch giant and champion of Canada. Mr. Stuart recently arrived in this City, and is understood to be the especial prize of Mr. George Rooke, who is against Mr. Stuart as Mr. Rooke in the pugilistic ring. Both Mr. Rooke and Mr. Stuart are tall and hardy. They showed to great advantage in full ring costume. Mr. Rooke lost his temper, much to the apparent disgust of his backers, in the third round. When Mr. Stuart's head in "chancery," and forgetting in the excitement of the moment, that he was a "gentleman," deliberately pummeled the Scotch giant's nose and mouth until the blood began to spatter over the giant's sunny shirt. Mr. Stuart made no attempt to respond. When the crowd of saloon-keepers, bar-tenders, Deputy Sheriffs, Court Clerks, and others began to shout, "George," (meaning Mr. Rooke,) "spar, spar, spar; don't gouge him," Mr. Stuart was released from Mr. Rooke's embrace. Those who pretended to discover the fighting qualities of the men said that Mr. Stuart was by far the best man, and one aged "shoulder-hitter," who was much disgusted with the show, characterized the encounter between Mr. Rooke and Mr. Stuart as a "fospical set-to."

A PASSENGER TRAIN'S MISHAPS.

TWO COLLISIONS IN THE SAME PLACE—AN ENGINEER KILLED AT HIS POST.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 29.—Early yesterday morning a passenger train on the Georgia Central Railroad broke in half, 19 miles from Macon. The steam brakes stopped the rear half on a down grade. A heavy freight train following telescoped the sleeper half way, killing the engineer. The President of the Central Railroad, W. M. Wadley, and the Vice-President, Mr. Raoul, were in the sleeping car, but escaped through a window. Several of the passengers were hurt, but none fatally. A few minutes after the collision, a second heavy freight train, from the north, ran into the debris, and the cars into fragments. Engineer Crosby, of the middle train, was found with his hand on the lever, which was reversed; he was jammed against the hot boiler by a freight car leaping over the tender, and was disemboweled and roasted. The other engineers and firemen leaped, and were saved. Matt Freeman, of Macon, was badly cut in the head by a fragment of a car seat. Mr. Raoul had his ankle sprained. The accident occurred on a steep grade, where the trains could not be checked. The track has been cleared, and trains are again running.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Joe Winrow, a well-known sporting man, died Sunday night in San Francisco.

A dispatch from Lisbon says that the Archbishop of Goa, Primate of the East, is dead.

The Rev. A. E. Hastings, a well-known Presbyterian clergyman, and Pastor of the Union Church, in the eastern part of Detroit, Mich., for the past eight years, died suddenly Sunday.

The Interior Department at Washington is informed of the death of Benjamin R. Roberts, which occurred at Sandy Springs, Md., yesterday, from pneumonia. He was the representative of the Society of Friends on the Board of Indian Commissioners, and visited Washington last week in connection with the work of the commission.

Lucius Hotchkiss, a retired merchant and banker, of New-Haven, died yesterday morning very suddenly. A few minutes before his death his wife, who had gone in to see him, on being informed that he was dying, fell dead on the bed on which he was lying. He was 78 years of age, and she was 72. Mr. Hotchkiss was in the lumber business for some years, and was a Director of the Second National Bank, and quite wealthy.

Gen. George B. Crittenden died Saturday in Danville, Ky. He was born at Russellville, Ky., March 20, 1811. He was a graduate of the Military Academy in the Class of 1832, and resigned after serving about one year. For about 11 years he was engaged in the law in Kentucky, when he was reappointed in the United States Army as a Captain. He served with Scott in the Mexican war. When the rebellion broke out he was a Lieutenant-Colonel. He resigned and served in the Confederate Army, in which he was made a Brigadier-General.

Oliver Perin, President of the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, a wealthy capitalist, a member of the Perin & Gaff Manufacturing Company and of the malt manufacturing house of Nelson, Perin & Co., and a large owner of shares in several distilleries in that city and elsewhere, died suddenly, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the office of Nelson, Perin & Co. He had been attending to business, and was seized suddenly. Those around him saw him quickly raise his hands to his head, and 10 minutes later he was a corpse. The deceased was 70 years old, and was born near Milford, Clermont County, Ohio.

Mr. L. D. Cortright, of No. 18 Wall-street, received a dispatch yesterday announcing the death, at Greenville, Col., of Col. H. C. Bidwell, his partner. Col. Bidwell was President of the Seven Mountain, Cherokee, Rising Sun, and Gold Stripe Gold Mining Companies, all situated at or near Greenville. He had gone to them on a visit of inspection, and had completed his labors, a letter having been received from him stating that fact and that he would leave them in a satisfactory condition. It seems, however, that he was almost immediately attacked with pleuro-pneumonia, and died on Sunday night. His death was entirely unexpected. He was a native of Vermont, about 50 years of age, and went to California in 1846. He had ever since been engaged in the mining business. His home was in Oakland, Cal., where he leaves a widow and a son and daughter. Arrangements have been made whereby the financial affairs of the mines named will be managed by Mr. Cortright, while Mr. R. R. Brewster, of San Francisco, will assume supervision over their working.

A POEM BY HENRY BERGH.

"WITH MANY COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS."

WRITTEN TWENTY YEARS AGO AND READ LAST NIGHT IN A HALL IN EIGHTH-AVENUE—ENTHUSIASM OF THE AUDITORS.

The notice that reached THE TIMES office yesterday that our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. Henry Bergh, was about to read an original poem on the subject of marriage, would, of course, have been regarded as a joke had it not been for the following printed programme that came in the same envelope:

"'Husbands and Wives,' lecture by C. C. Goss, on Sunday evening, Nov. 28, Utah Hall, Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. Singing by William V. Simpson and Miss Norabell McKenzie. Popular entertainment Monday evening, Nov. 29, at 7:30 o'clock. Recitations and humorous readings. 'Married Off,' an original poem by the Hon. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. 'A Young Wife's Ten Commandments to Her Husband,' by Mr. Goss, &c. Admission, 15 cents, at the door."

Utah hall is a Masonic hall over the beer department of the Utah House, and the Rev. Mr. Goss, whose name appears several times in the programme, is a friend of Mr. Bergh, and induced him to recite his original poem last evening. Although Mr. Goss is a clergyman, it is only a few years ago, according to Mr. Bergh's own statement, that he had to stick pins into himself to keep awake in church. Whether the name of the hall, which has something of a Mormon flavor, is in any way connected with the large number of papers and poems on marriage mentioned in the programme, is not known. Nearly all the seats were filled last evening, and it took about 200 persons to fill them, principally ladies. Before the exercises Mr. Bergh sat in a row with eight ladies, but whether he had accompanied them all to the entertainment, or only one of them, or none of them, it was impossible to ascertain.

The Rev. Mr. Goss took charge of the entertainment. "Now ladies and gentlemen," he announced, opening a hymn-book, "we'll all sing No. 204—we want a little unity you know; 'There's a land that is brighter than day, And by faith we may see it afar.' I'd rather see it near by. The congregation will join in the chorus, please." The audience joined in, and then Miss Norabell McKenzie sang "The Last Rose of Summer" very prettily. When Minister Goss introduced "the Hon. Henry Bergh," and twisted his palate in trying to pronounce the name of his society, there was a wild burst of applause, and Mr. Bergh stepped forward with a little red book in his hand. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, in that voice so well known to all the quadrupeds on Manhattan Island, "I'm a kind friend, the Rev. Mr. Goss came to see me the other day, and thought that I might contribute somewhat to the pleasure of this entertainment by reciting my little poem. (I may give so pretentious a name to these few verses,) and I am here. This little book was published many years ago in London. I tell you this merely for the sake of bringing in a little incident that it may be some consolation to the young poets in this audience to hear. The little volume had no sooner appeared than the whole press went for it and scalped me. I was very much alarmed, and collected all the outrageous things I could that they had said about me, and went to the publisher and laid them before him. He read them, and, to my horror, began to laugh. 'Mr. Bergh,' said he, 'I have been in the publishing business more than half my life, and have some knowledge of the business. It is certainly pleasant to have one's book spoken of in terms of approbation; it is the next best thing to have it well blown up. The most fatal thing that can happen a book is for the press to say nothing at all about it. The title of this—of this—this little—this little thing is 'Married Off.' Titles of nobility do not make the impression in Europe that they do in this country. I passed a Finder once in Florence, in the reign of the Archduke. The friend with whom I was staying had a little dog, a beautiful dog. He went out riding one day, and took the dog with him. The Grand Duke's carriage happened to pass, and the Grand Duke saw the dog and admired him. He sent his footman to my friend's carriage and asked permission to have the dor carried to his own carriage, that he might admire him. My friend immediately carried the dor to the Grand Duke's carriage in terms of the Duke fondled the dog and admired it. It is the custom there to make a present to the Grand Duke of anything he admires. So the next day my friend sent him the dog. It is also the custom for the Grand Duke to send a present in return. And what do you think he sent my friend? You would not guess. He sent him the title of Baron. As soon as I heard of it I said to my friend, 'Baron, you certainly got your title dog-cheap.' That same Winter they had the assurance to offer me the title of Baron. They offered it to me for $300, and my friends thought I could probably beat them down to $200, but I didn't take it, though 'Baron Bergh' would sound very nicely."

While the audience were laughing at the joke about dog-cheap and the suggestion of Baron Bergh, the reader put on his eye-glasses and opened his volume. It was a small volume, as volumes go. Small compared with the quarto Dictionary, large compared with the Shorter Catechism. It was bound in red cloth and had a row of embossed stars around both sides of the cover; thirteen stars down each side and seven across the top and bottom. There was only one leaf between the cover and the first page of the poem. That, of course, was the title-page, and on it was printed:

MARRIED OFF.
A NEWPORT SKETCH.
By HENRY BERGH.
Author of "The Fortieth of February," "Love's Alternative," &c., with Many Comic Illustrations.
NEW-YORK:
G. W. CARLETON & Co.
MDCCCLXII.

Mr. Bergh then began to read, and you might have heard a pin fall, though the floor was carpeted. He had not read for five minutes before half the audience were ready to weep. The reading carried them right back to their childhood, and the old country school-house, and touched their hearts. It reminded them of their old schoolmates, in the first flush of oratory, reciting the thrilling lines:

"The boy—stoo don—the burn—fng deck,
When Saul—bu tim—had fled."

He read very rapidly, and was soon in the heart of the poem. So very fast did he read that the Times reporter found it quite impossible at times to keep up with him. The reporter would pause in his eager listening to write down a line, and when he caught the thread of the poem again, there would be new characters, new places, new scenes, so rapidly did the scene skip about. This is mentioned merely to account for any little seeming incongruities in the plot. The reporter did the best he could, but there were times, (particularly one time, when the plot was somewhere over in Germany,) that he could not keep up with it. The poem contained 92 stanzas, printed on 12 pages of the book, and it took Mr. Bergh just 48 minutes of his rapid utterance to read it. The first stanza was as follows:

"Hannibal Golt was married,
And so was his wife, tho' she tarried,
She frequently said, with a shake of her head,
A much longer time than a sensible daughter
With portionless beauty, (a flimsy supporter,)
In this age of brass, bank-notes, bricks, and mortar,
And only her virtues to back it—had ought to."

This opening stanza will afford the intelligent reader a clue to the action of the poem. Hannibal Golt, as may be inferred, was the name of a person. The poem distinctly explained that he was not the Hannibal who took a fancy to Gaul. The following couplet, as well as each succeeding couplet, is taken verbatim from the poem and inserted here to give the reader some idea of Mr. Bergh's production:

"Hannibal Golt was born,
If only this tale to adorn."

He was of humble origin, being the son of a butcher, but when he was dressed up for church—

"He looked very neat,
And the ladies cried 'sweet,'
He could smoke,
He could joke,"

and he could also, so the poem said, play "poker," whatever that may be. He had one son and three daughters. The son's name was Cincinnatus, and his nickname was Sin. The sisters were named, after the flowers of the field, Tulip, Lily, and Rose. Tulip was of uncertain age, a very positive person, not young, not lovely. Rose was a negative being, not over pious, but generous and affectionate. Lily, however, was the flower of the Golt family:

"A beautiful flower
In a retired bower.
The form of an angel had furnished the mold
To make this sweet creature, so fair to behold."

But she had consumption. And she had in—

"Her form, like her face,
Inexpressible grace."

Mistress Golt determined that her daughters should marry, and that Tulip, being slightly gray, should dye her hair; and—

"To resolve, with Mistress Golt,
Was much the same as to do it."

The resolution made, nothing was left but to carry it out.

"The air of the sea does so facilitate
The fish in taking hold of the bait."

that they went to Newport,

"There was once
A rich dunce.
When he was poor,
He lived on the moor."

This gentleman happened at this time to be staying at Newport:

"But why should we dwell,
On facts we all know so well?"

The gentleman was a Count, and he immediately fell in love with Tulip, whose hair by this time, it may be presumed, was artistically dyed. And speaking of Counts:

"The fathers and sons regard them with less
Horror than do the Republics, we guess."

Speaking of the particular Count under consideration,

"Though a fool, he was no physician;
Though he sang songs, was no musician."

He was a Tuscan, had traveled in Japan, and owned a volcano. Another young gentleman here appeared and fell in love with Rose. "His instinct lay in shirt collars. In due time Lily's lover came along. She did not love him, but her mother insisted that she should marry him for his title. He was an aged philanthropist—

"Maintaining, ever,
That the present never"

is the proper form of Government. At this point, while the three couples are in the joys of courtship, another stanza may be taken from the poem entire, to give some idea of its scope, its breadth, its power. It's length was 48 minutes:

"The Baron came next to demand
In marriage Miss Lily's fair hand,
A demand that was sure, consent to secure,
In vain did this suffering child represent,
In language painfully eloquent,
The crime of giving, with deceptive intent,
The hand, without the affection's assent."

"The three lovers of the three fair Golts fall to fighting. Their combat was with pistols.

"Also true is the sequel,
Which she'er had an equal.
Their bullets were made of soap,

"For many a day
This puny affray—"

was talked and laughed about. The next couplet (and something seems to have swung out of place in these two lines) introduces a new character, who comes in mysteriously and drops out suddenly:

"Biddy McCall [the cook]
Was giving a ball."

The happy day came for the three young ladies to be married, and the Rev. Mr. Bronchitis performed the ceremony.

"Gifts were there,
Rich and rare."

Then there crept in a line full of Mr. Bergh's wealth of language. "A brute in his cup is a man." This is due to Mr. Bergh's perception that this line is worded as it is. In less skillful hands it might have said that "A brute in his man is a cup," or that "A cup in his brute is a man." But it does not; it stands precisely as above quoted.

The gilded husbands all turned out badly. The Italian Count was a bandit. The Baron decamped. The fair Lily (the one with consumption,) withered and died. The moral is too plain to require special mention. The last stanza, 60 wit, the fifty-second, must be well studied to be appreciated. It is full of hidden meaning—overflowing with thought:

"When at last
The rude blast
Which her heartless ambition had raised
Was lulled, and with purified vision she gazed
On the wreck of her dreamings,
And cruel, abortive schemings,
Despair and remorse, *sans* expression,
Of her soul and her thoughts took possession,
And Memory's scourge
In flames came to urge
Her wrongs, she bowed and treated with scoff.
And, alas, now too late,
Her poor daughters' sad fate
Reproached her for having thus married them off."

The verbatim selections from the poem contained in the three stanzas quoted, were chosen with mathematical precision. One was taken from the beginning, one from exactly the middle, and the third from the end. It was believed that in this way, better than any other, could a correct idea be conveyed of the entire poem. The above stanzas, at the conclusion of the reading, woke up and clapped their hands.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lawrence Barrett is at the Victoria Hotel.

Engineer-in-Chief W. H. Shock, United States Navy, is at the Grand Hotel.

United States District Judge William J. Wallace, of Syracuse, is at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman-elect George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, and H. H. Wells, of Washington, are at the Hoffman House.

State Senators W. B. Woodin, Edmund L. Pitts, and Charles A. Fowler are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Vice-President William A. Wheeler is at the Grand Hotel, on his way to Washington.

Ex-Congressman William S. King, of Minnesota, and State Prison Superintendent Louis D. Pilsbury, of Albany, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Adin Thayer, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and Assistant Postmaster-General Thomas E. Brady are at the Gilsey House.

Senator James G. Blaine, of Maine; Gen. J. S. Robinson, of Ohio; the Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Judge J. S. Potter, of the New-York Supreme Court; State Senator A. M. Mills, of Utica; Gen. Thomas H. Gillmore, New-York State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Bank Superintendent A. B. Hepburn, of Albany, and the Hon. Levi P. Morton are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

DEATH OF AN OLD COUNCILMAN.

William H. Bulteel, janitor of the Trow Building, corner of Cl

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 30.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$ C. 6s 1892.		Maryland Cent.		Chi. & N. W. pfd.			
$1,000	94	100	b.c. 89¾	100	b.c. 141		
$5,000	94¼	200	b.c. 89¾	100	b.c. 141		
D. C. Fund.		Delaware & Hud.		100	b.c. 141		
1,000	100¾	200	b.c. 91¾	Chi. & Ohio			
$. S. 6s 1892.		Pacific Mail.		100	b.c. 49¾		
$5,000	122	200	b.c. 48¾	100	b.c. 49¾		
$10,000	122¼	100	b.c. 48¾	100	b.c. 49¾		
Central Iowa.		100	b.c. 48¾	N. Y. C. & H.			
1,000	111½	100	b.c. 48¾	100	b.c. 119		
1,000	111½	100	b.c. 48¾	Denver & R. G.			
C. C. C. & I.		100	b.c. 48¾	100	b.c. 79		
1,000	111½	100	b.c. 48¾	Rock. & Pitts.			
C. & O. 1st series 6		100	b.c. 48¾	100	b.c. 142		
25,000	111½	100	b.c. 48¾	100	b.c. 142		
25,000	111¾	100	b.c. 48¾	100	b.c. 142		
5

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Morton House.
Coleman House.
Westminster Hotel.
Hotel Normandie.
Hotel Albert.
Hotel Bristol.
Hotel Berkeley.
Hotel Dam.
Hotel Martin.
Hotel Rossmore.
Hotel Renwick.
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Hotel Brunswick.
Hotel Imperial.
Hotel Florence.
Hotel Gerard.
Hotel Granada.
Hotel Grenoble.
Hotel Hamilton.
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Hotel Zabriskie.
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Hotel Zurich.
Hotel Zwinger.
Hotel Zwinger.
Hotel Zwinger

EVENTS IN THE METROPOLIS

RETURN OF O'LEARY'S PARTY.

THEIR ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND—WHAT THEY SAY OF THEIR HARD LUCK.

The storm-tossed and storm-washed steamship Nevada, of the Williams & Guion Line, entered port yesterday morning, having on board the O'Leary party of American pedestrians who went abroad in September last to compete in various English walking-matches. The party were five in number, viz.: Daniel O'Leary and Charles Davis, backers, and John Dobler, George Guyon, and William Pegram, (colored,) pedestrians. The last three, particularly the negro, were pretty well used up with the fatigues of the 15 days' voyage, added to the change of air and the hard work they had undergone in England. O'Leary and Davis looked comparatively fresh, but admitted that the venture had not been financially successful. They are out about $2,000 altogether, besides loss of time. Their men were broken down by the voyage and the damp air in England, and did not last as they would have done in the clear, bracing atmosphere of America. Agricultural Hall, in which the long-distance walk with Rowell took place, was in a miserable condition—damp, badly ventilated, and permeated with the all-pervading fog which the men found troublesome. One day Hamlen, the caretaker, visited them, and said "they fought dogs in Canada in a better place than that." The attendance at the walk was small, and nobody made any money out of it. Why, the old place was so damp and wet," said Dobler, energetically, "that I had to walk one day with my overcoat on. The fog was thick enough to cut with a knife."

The men were in London the worst month of the year—November—and consequently enjoyed British weather at its neatest. O'Leary says that after "Blower" Brown fell out the walk was practically decided. Dobler, Harry Howard, and Pegram struggled along manfully for a time, but gradually succumbed to fatigue and the terrible weather. The negro Pegram was quite "stove up," and had a falling-out with his backer who was also named Davis. Dobler, which these are two stories. One is that Pegram, after quitting the track, was sick and exhausted, and in response to a demand of Davis that he return to America immediately to take part in the O'Leary walk, refused, and said he must have a week to rest and sleep in first. Davis said she would have nothing more to do with him, and that he must find his way back as best he could. In this dilemma, without money or friends, and in a strange country, the Charles Davis-O'Leary party took pity on the unfortunate colored man, and paid his way back. Pegram, although admitting his exhaustion, denies pleading sickness, and says that on the 8th of the month Davis came to his lodgings and asked if he would enter for the O'Leary match. Pegram said: "I'll tell you what I'll do: when we get back" Davis went off in high dudgeon, and returning the next morning took away "Happy Jack" Smith and Harry Howard, leaving the negro to stift for himself. Charles Davis, O'Leary's partner, hearing of Pegram's plight, came to his rescue, and the two "black boys" passage was paid to America. Meantime "Happy Jack" and Harry Howard had disappeared. Pegram, despite his color, was accepted as a cabin passenger, and secured state-room No. 9 along with Guyon on the starboard side of the ship. On several occasions the weather was very tempestuous and the sea so high as to excite the fears of the passengers. On the sixth day out the steamer encountered a terrible storm, in which the walkers and their passengers were locked together in a somewhat roughly. Pegram grew fully three shades paler, and began to be afraid they would never reach home. At the dock the party were met by Bryan McSwyny, O'Leary's shoe-maker, and a party of friends, with whom they drove to Sweeney's Hotel, and there registered. Pegram left for Boston on the Stonington boat at 4:30 o'clock, and the others scattered about town visiting old friends and chums and exchanging condolences.

O'Leary says he has been challenged by Harry Vaughan, who made 600 miles in the first Astley Belt contest, to a 79-hour heel-and-toe walk for $300 a side. He has not yet accepted it, nor will he be likely to unless the stake is raised. O'Leary himself has challenged Rowell to match Dobler in a 75-hour go-as-you-please walk for $5,000 a side, but the offer has not yet been accepted. Hart and Ennis, it is understood, are entered for the O'Leary walk, which will take place at Gilmore's Garden some time during the coming Winter.

The five-hundred-dollar massive silver belt, in which was won by Dobler in his 75-hour walk with Sherry and Olmstead on Sept. 15 to 18, was displayed at Sweeney's Hotel yesterday afternoon. The plates of which the belt is composed are large and of polished silver, with a frost-work figure in the centre which contains a representation of a pedestrian making his rounds upon a track. Another of the plates bears the words, "John Dobler, of Chicago, U. S. A.," with an appropriate inscription.

FORECASTING THE STOCK MARKET.

SUIT TO DISSOLVE A COMPANY CLAIMING POWER TO PREDICT IN WALL-STREET.

The Mutual Stock-Operating Company is a remarkable product of Wall-street methods. It was organized in November, 1879, with the avowed purpose of carrying on stock speculations for the benefit of its stockholders. Its capital stock was originally fixed at $100,000, divided into 20,000 shares, at $5 each. This capital, as is stated by the scheme of the company, was to be invested in stock speculations, in accordance with a system by which the managers of the company, Messrs. Caffe and Count de Rosa, Charles M. Wyant, and others, whose names are not known—are "warned in time of the impending rise and decline of such and such stocks, in the same manner as, with respect to the weather, people are warned by the United States Signal Service." Caffe, De Rosa, Wyant, &c., claim to be the sole owners of this system, and as such have taken to themselves the exclusive right to control the company. This right is now disputed by Michael Collins, Peter Paul Haas, Stephen J. Myers, and Albert C. Robertson, who own in the aggregate 945 shares of the stock. They believe that the affairs of the company are conducted in a fraudulent manner, and have begun a suit in the Supreme Court, on behalf of themselves and other stockholders, for the purpose of dissolving the company on the ground of insolvency. They ask that a Receiver of its property be appointed, and that its assets be distributed.

Not having sufficient knowledge to form their complaint, they obtained from Judge Lawrence, through their attorneys, Messrs. Oudin & Oakley, an order for the examination of Caffe, De Rosa & Wyant as the only known persons from whom the necessary information could be obtained. This order was granted upon an affidavit made by Michael Collins, in which the peculiar character of the company is fully set forth. It avers that the capital stock has been twice increased since the organization—from $100,000 to $250,000, and then to $500,000—Caffe and the other defendants simply announcing that the increase had been subscribed by a number of the stockholders. The by-laws originally provided that the books should be open to the inspection of stockholders, but they were afterward amended so that the managers could withhold anything that might lead to the discovery by other persons of the system upon which operations were based, which system was the sole property of M. P. Caffe & Co. At the beginning of each month since December, 1879, the managers have declared a dividend upon the stock, but in October, when the plaintiffs, Collins & Haas, went for their dividend they were induced to take certificates and scrip instead of being paid in cash. Now, the plaintiffs wish to ascertain whether stock operations have been carried on for the benefit of the stockholders of the company, and whether earnings have been made and honestly accounted for, or whether the managers have made ventures for their own benefit with the capital, and have paid dividends out of the money received by them for stock of the company.

A motion was made yesterday on behalf of the defendants, before Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court, in chambers, to vacate the order for the examination of the defendants. Messrs John R. Dos Passos and William Fullerton appeared for the motion, and Messrs. Robert Sewell and Lucien Oudin opposed it. Mr. Dos Passos argued that the proceeding was not in good faith on the part of the plaintiffs. The proof of this, he said, was that although the action was to dissolve the company for insolvency, no allegation of insolvency was made in the moving papers. The plaintiffs had never asked to be allowed to examine the company's books, he added; they had but a very small number of the shares of the company's stock, had some concealed purpose, and had adopted a wrong method of procedure. Mr. Sewell asserted that the action was in good faith, and that the order for the examination of the defendants should be upheld, because it was a proper one, in the nature of a former Chancery bill of discovery, and was meant to ascertain facts not otherwise ascertainable. He reviewed the statements in the moving papers, and declared that there was much evidence in them that the company was insolvent. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

THE TAXATION OF BANK STOCK.

A more mixed condition of affairs than exists in the matter of collecting taxes in this City it would be hard to find. This is especially the case as relates to the taxation of bank capital. It is not expected that the various suits now pending in the courts between the banks and the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments will reach any speedy conclusion. These cases are now before the General Term of the Supreme Court, and the litigation will probably continue for some time after this court shall have reached a decision, no matter what that decision may be. Until the final legal decision is rendered the present muddled condition of affairs will continue. The banks, of course, will not pay any of the taxes levied upon the stock held by shareholders, while the shareholders don't propose to pay anything themselves unless they are recovered against them by the proper legal authority. Occasionally a holder of bank stock will appear at the Tax Office and ask for the amount of his bill for personal taxes, but as a rule he is given to understand that bank stock holders are waiting to hear from the courts before they pay anything this year. The special ground taken by the counsel for the Tax Commissioners in the pending cases is that the banks have no right to go into court as representatives of their shareholders, till no tax proposed a matter has been made to levy upon the property of the stockholders. The decision given by Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court last week in the case of the National Albany Exchange Bank is regarded to have any immediate effect upon the suits here in the Supreme Court, although it was in favor of the position taken by the banks, and explicitly declares that the State law of 1859 which imposes a tax on shareholders of national banks is null and void so far as the banks are concerned. In order to reach a decision from the same tribunal, the pending cases will have, of course, to be carried up to that court, and this will take a good deal of time. All parties concerned are impatient of any unnecessary delay, and the cases will be pushed through as rapidly as the law allows. If the opinion rendered by Judge Wallace stands good in the bank suits in this City, the holders of national bank stock will keep in their pockets a million and a half of dollars which otherwise they would have to hand over to the City as taxes.

NEW-YORK WELTERING IN MUD.

SIGHTS TO BEHOLD IN BROADWAY—WHY THE SNOW WAS NOT REMOVED.

Broadway was a sheet of mud when business men came down town yesterday morning, the mud lay in unbroken sheets in the vicinity of the Post Office, covering the Belgian blocks to a depth of from one to three inches, and requiring of pedestrians all the dexterity of a South Sea navigator to make safe way through and across it. The trucks and stages had no difficulty in finding a way through the trackless waste, but their wheels were buried to somewhere near the spokes and dripped unceasingly, spattering man and beast, and robbing many an immaculate shirt-front of its purity. The horses' hoofs came down with a hollow "plunk," "plunk," "plunk" that scattered showers of mud drops over the foot passengers who were collected in knots along the curbstones meditating whether a swim, a sail, or a "hop, skip, and jump" would the readiest bring them to the opposite shore. As the meditative knots increased in size, some unfortunate man would lose his balance on the edge of the curb, and, realising the horror of a death by drowning, would take the mad plunge. If fortune favored him he would reach his goal after a series of jumps and evolutions that would arouse the envy of a contortionist or a gymnast. Dripping with perspiration and the black liquid, he would survey himself disconsolately and then lose himself as quickly as possible in the crowd of passers-by, or, if possessed of an uncertain temper, perhaps he would scowl back at his recent associates and shake his fist as their chorus of "ha! ha!" and "hi yis" fell upon his ears. Many indicrous scenes occurred in these attempts to ford Broadway and to dodge the vehicles, whose drivers never seemed to have so little time to spare and so universal a desire to hasten. To add to the discomfiture of everybody, the sidewalks were covered with a slippery slimy mire, which clogged the feet and compelled an interesting display of that skill required to take the progressive and retrograde step at one and the same instant.

The mud of Manhattan Island has some of the peculiarities of that found in the State of New-Jersey. A Jerseyman can be detected at a glance by the streak of rich red, clayey mire which begins at the instep and runs around the sole of his boot. Probably nowhere else in the Union is this peculiar mud found. A New-Yorker is as distinctly marked by the streak of black mud which stretches from the region of the knee to the very heel of his boot, and in particularly bad weather gives his outer garments all the spottings of a leopard. The men which New-Yorkers were compelled to flounder through yesterday was nearly as black and quite as clayey as any ever seen. It had the consistency of molasses on a cold Winter morning, and all the adhesiveness of Mr. Cooper's glues. It was odorless, but terribly gritty when taken even in homeopathic doses between the teeth. Its unruffled surface reflected with startling distinctness the wires and the telegraph poles, and even the details of the cornice work on lofty buildings. The dead calm which prevailed throughout its length and breadth, even after the churning of heavy truck wheels, was suggestive of the gloom which settles on a wake when the candles burn low and the exhausted mourners have lain down to meditate. The fathomless depths which it brought to mind probably led to the rumor that a man had been drowned at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

To the warm rain of Sunday, which melted the patches of frozen snow, ice, and dirt, New-Yorkers were indebted for their mud yesterday. The rainfall was not heavy enough to carry into the sewers the liquid mass which it had created, and so it lay where it was formed. As the weather was mild and the melting continued during the morning yesterday, sluggish streams began to trickle from the slushy tracts toward the gutters and so into the sewers. By noon Broadway was greatly relieved of the incumbrance, the sweepers of Inspector Williams's force contributing their energies to the cleansing of that thoroughfare. The side streets, were, if anything, worse than Broadway. But employes of the Street-cleaning Bureau were stationed at the worst points and shoveled the slush into the gutters and sewer basins. The melting process will be relied upon to clear these channels of the obstruction. The recent fall of snow was so small that it was considered foolish by Commissioner Nichols to go to the expense of carting it off. He believed that a thaw would follow, and that the streets would largely free themselves of it. The Street-cleaning Department has to its credit a balance of $7,568 07 with which to meet its expenses until the close of the year. If there should be a very large snow-fall in December this sum will no more than meet the many expenses which will follow. The appliances of the department, Inspector Williams says, are very imperfect for removing snow and ice. There are only 350 carts available, and when a heavy snow-storm occurs the department labors under the disadvantage of being unable to go into the open market and freely hire horses and carts. The Commissioners are restricted to the payment of $3 a day for carts, and $2 50 for horses, while the companies and individuals will pay $5 50. After this last class of employers are served the department takes its turn. Meanwhile it has lost time and been roundly blamed for its inability to deal with the street-cleaning problem. The Board of Apportionment set aside for the uses of the Street-cleaning Bureau for 1880 $40,000 for removing snow and ice. Of this sum $19,411 33 were expended during the months of January, February, and March. The item for this service during February and June was $7,075 55. The Board of Apportionment drew upon the appropriation during the year for $20,000, one-half of which was applied to repairing dumps and dumping-boards. It would have cost at least $2,000 to remove the last snowfall, and, in view of the possibility of a stormy December, Commissioner Nichols was opposed to the expenditure. The balance would certainly be too small to enable the department properly to cope with December drifts.

THE BURIAL OF WILLIAM R. FLOYD.

SERVICES IN DR. HOUGHTON'S CHURCH—PEOPLE WHO WERE PRESENT.

Masonic services over the remains of the late William R. Floyd, the veteran actor and stage manager of Wallack's Theatre, were celebrated at Mr. Floyd's late residence, No. 110 Fourth-avenue, on Sunday evening by New-York Lodge, F. and A. M., of which the deceased actor was a member. The funeral services were held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rector, the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, officiating, was comfortably filled by 9:30 o'clock with the friends and professional associates of Mr. Floyd. George Fawcett Rowe, Henry Edwards, William Tillotson, John J. Drew, L. J. Vincent, and C. E. Edwin acted as ushers. Nearly every member of Wallack's company was present, and, in addition to the professional people, a great number of ladies and gentlemen, to whom Mr. Floyd had endeared himself, attended the services. Past Master John Giffin and a delegation from New-York Lodge F. and A. M. occupied seats in the body of the church. Among the prominent theatrical people present were Lester Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Moss, Steele Mackaye, Dominick Murray, Mrs. John Hoey, Henry Pitt, Gerald Eyre, Col. F. Alston Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chanfrau, Thomas Burton, Rose Coghlan, Harry Watkins, Mme. Ponisi, Osmund Tearle, William Elton, W. J. Leonard, Ettie Germon, Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson, Charles Fisher, Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, Samuel Ford, manager of the Baltimore Academy of Music, and "Tony" Pastor.

A request was made that no flowers should be sent, but some of the friends of Mr. Floyd disregarded the request. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, to which he has rendered great services in the past, in the preparation and management of benefits, sent a magnificent floral piece in the shape of a large picture frame, inclosing a bed of white flowers, upon which was this inscription in purple: "From the Little Orphans of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum." A broken column, and a large bunch of roses, resting on a bed of ivy, completed the floral display. The procession down the central aisle of the church started at precisely 10 o'clock, headed by Dr. Houghton. The velvet-covered casket followed, and then came the pall-bearers, John Gilbert, A. M. Palmer, John McCullough, E. A. Abbey, William Henderson, William Winter, and Dr. Charles Fiselps. Following the pall-bearers were Mrs. Floyd, leaning on the arm of Samuel Colville, Miss Ernestine A. Floyd, the eldest daughter of the deceased, escorted by Frank Chanfrau, and Misses Mary and Henrietta Floyd. The casket which inclosed the remains was silver mounted, and the plate bore the inscription: "William R. Floyd, Died 30th November, 1880. Aged 48 years." The funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by Dr. Houghton, and the choir sang "Nearer, my God to Thee," and "Rock of Ages." At the conclusion of the service the remains, accompanied by Mrs. Floyd and her daughters, Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chanfrau, were taken to Long Branch, where they were interred in the burying-ground of the Branch-burg Methodist-Episcopal Church.

A GREAT SCHEME ABANDONED.

A recent statement to the effect that the Barnum Museum Company had money enough to purchase the site of Madison-Square Garden, and erect the proposed museum building thereon, proves to have been incorrect. The facts are that the grand scheme has been abandoned, and that this result is principally due to the difficulty encountered in obtaining the necessary subscriptions. P. T. Barnum, whose money was at the head of the enterprise, is too ill to converse on business matters to any great extent, but those who have been with him daily at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel H. Hurd, No. 284 Lexington-avenue, say that the project is entirely abandoned. Mr. Barnum's illness is the direct cause of the intention of the company to proceed further in the project. The mausoleum of Mr. Barnum's undertaking in consolidating his own and the London shows, and arranging their winter quarters at Bridgeport has, perhaps, in the opinion of his friends, had something to do with the abandonment of the museum enterprise. Mr. Barnum's condition last evening was but little changed from that of the past few days.

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS.

THREE PERSONS INJURED, BUT NO MATERIAL DAMAGE CAUSED TO THE BUILDING.

A violent explosion of gas, which had leaked into a space between the walls of one of the vaults in the upper cellar of Nos. 64 and 66 White-street, occupied by Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., dry goods auctioneers and commission agents, occurred yesterday. The vault was wrecked, and three persons were severely injured. An odor of gas was detected in the upper cellar and in the sales-room on the first floor on Saturday, but the leak could not be found. Yesterday, at the request of the firm, Sinclair Adams, plumber, of No. 4 White-street, sent Charles F. Brown to find where the gas escaped. The vault in which the explosion occurred is in the south-east corner of the building, under the sidewalk and vault lights. The sidewalk is of massive granite slabs 6 feet by 4. The vault lights are frames of iron, in which bull's-eye glasses are fixed. Vault lights and sidewalk rest partly on an iron girder 20 inches by 6, which runs east and west. When the vault was constructed a rough brick wall was built, making the inclosure in front of the entire building. There were side walls at the east and west ends of the cellar. Then a massive brick wall, set in cement and of unusual strength, was built against the rough wall. The vault in which the explosion took place was in front of No. 66 White-street. Below it, in the sub-cellar, were one of the boilers and the gas-meter. The gas service-pipe ran through the floor of the vault above the boiler. It was two inches and a half in diameter, and the elbow joint was near the ceiling of the vault, at the point where the vault lights and the south wall of the cellar joined at right angles. The leak was, it is presumed, at the elbow joint. In the vault were, to the east and behind a wooden partition, a water-closet and a urinal. West of the partition were two iron safes, one on the top of the other, and farther on another iron safe. At 10:30 o'clock Brown was looking for the leak with a plumber's lamp, and William McKee, a clerk in the employ of the firm, was with him. George Winship, the engineer, who had drawn the fire in the east boiler because of the odor of gas at this point, was a spectator. Mr. William Kobbe, head of the ribbon department, was in the closet. Brown was hunting for the leak under the sidewalk and near the elbow joint when the explosion occurred. It was terrific and shook the neighborhood. Many persons rushed down stairs and saw a dense cloud of dust and heard cries of distress. A policeman sent out a fire alarm and an ambulance call, and Mr. Kobbe, Mr. Brown, and Mr. McKee were taken from the vault. Mr. Kobbe was severely injured, suffering from an injured leg, shock and asphyxia. Brown was cut and bruised on the face and body, and McKee had a sprained ankle, cut fingers and contusions. Winship was not in the vault at the time, but was thrown down by the force. Brown was cared for at the Chambers-Street Hospital and went home. McKee remained in the building, and Mr. Kobbe, after receiving treatment in his office, was taken to his home.

The escape from death of the men who were in peril was remarkable. Both the outer walls of the vault had, either from faulty construction or sinking of foundations, separated from the rear walls, leaving a small space, into which the escaping gas had filtered. When this gas ignited the massive brickwork of the vault began to fall. Many bricks were propelled with great force into it. The upper of the two iron safes was thrown down, and a piece of brick-work weighing 700 pounds was thrown 10 feet. The closet and the partition were entirely demolished. The iron girder which has been spoken of was moved appreciably when it rested partly on an iron pillar which stood firm. The vault lights were not damaged, but the flooring of the vault, which was thick glass set in iron frames, was broken, and rubbish fell on the boiler below. An examination of the vault by experts will show important damage to the foundations, but another survey will be made to-day. It is feared that the shock to Mr. Kobbe, who is 73 years old, is serious. He was at one time Consul from Nassau to New-York. He is well known as a member of the firm of Kobbe & Ball, auctioneers.

RAPID RISE IN THE PRICE OF SILK.

CAUSES OF THE ADVANCE IN EUROPE AND ASIA—SPECULATION AND NEW DEMAND.

The silk trade in this City is agitated over the sudden and rapid rise in the prices of raw silk in the markets of Europe and Asia, and a consequent advance in this country. During the past year the price has been the lowest that has been reached for 30 years, the best China material selling at from $3 25 to $3 50 a pound, which is about one-half what the same stock brought in 1876-77, when the highest figure was reached. European silks being offered at a correspondingly low rate. The rise began a week ago yesterday, and an advance has now been made of from 25 to 50 cents on the pound. Importers are receiving dispatches daily from China, Japan, and London, informing them that the market is steadily rising, and advising them to hold on to their stock. It is agreed by all the large silk-dealers in this City that this advance is due to speculation in Europe, but the opinions of prominent importers and brokers differ as to the probable permanency of the improvement. One large dealer in China silk said to a TIMES reporter yesterday: "The price of raw silk had become so ridiculously low that speculators were bound to invest their capital in it. It was better than Government bonds or State securities, and it could depreciate by being held, and it was sure sooner or later to rise, and rise rapidly. It was preposterous to suppose that the absurdly low prices of the past few months could be maintained. I have been in the business for 15 years, and in all that time I never saw raw silk sold at the prices that have prevailed during the greater part of this year. There is no 'corner' in it. It would take a powerful syndicate to control the silk of the world. But the demand for silk goods is increasing, and this, combined with the short crops reported in England and China, is sure to result, in my opinion, in a steady advance in price until silk is held as its proper value."

Another extensive importer of raw silk said: "The market for raw silk is controlled exclusively in Europe. Nearly one portion of all the raw material produced in the world goes direct to Marseilles, Lyons, and London, and these markets make the prices for the world. The consumption of silk goods in Europe has not been so great this year as formerly, owing to the fact that wool and cotton have been made into finer fabrics, and, to a certain extent, taken the place in high-priced goods which silk used to occupy. This reduced consumption of silk in Europe is supposed to be temporary, however, and the decline in price in the early part of the present year. It has touched bottom, and is now on the return wave, and the revival begins, as it generally does in all business, with a speculative movement. We feel the return movement generally now in this city. The demand for silk goods is constantly increasing in Europe now, and the natural result is an advance in the price of the raw material. There was no very great falling off in the use of silk goods in this country during the hard times, but there has been a very great increase in the demand for them since prosperity has returned to us. In Europe they still complain of hard times, but there is a steady improvement which foretells a prosperous future. Italy and France produce the finest silks, but China rules the market, because she produces the greatest quantity. I believe the advance which has now begun will be steady and continuous, until raw silk commands a price fairly proportionate to its natural value. The manufacturers will, of course, be sufferers by the movement, as well as the dealers in the raw material. Properly looked at, the advance is simply another proof that good times have really come to us again. Manufactured goods have been exceedingly low in this country and in Europe, and a very slight improvement will be a great encouragement to our manufacturers."

A well-known silk broker expressed the belief that the movement was simply a speculative "spurt," and would soon come to an end. "The advance," he said, "is purely the result of speculation in London, and cannot be maintained. All the large manufacturers of this City and of the country have a large stock of raw silk on hand, which they have purchased at bottom prices in anticipation of just such a movement as this. They are supplied for months to come. Of course, this temporary advance has made business very lively for the time. The few smaller manufacturers who are not well supplied are buying now, as a rule, to work up, but any higher prices I have sold 80 bales of raw silk to-day, which is my largest sale for months. But this movement cannot last. There is no market in this country, and there will not be for months to come, for the immense silk crop which is sent here at higher prices than those now prevailing."

RELEASED ON HIS GOOD BEHAVIOR.

A youth named Patrick Dolan and his aged mother, Catharine Dolan, were tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer last week for the murder of Edward Brown in the course of a fight in the tenement at the rear of No. 68 James-street. Mrs. Dolan was acquitted, but her son was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Judge Davis suspended sentence until yesterday, saying that in the meantime he would inquire carefully into the boy's antecedents. When the lad was arraigned yesterday Commissioner Nichols set aside for the time the question of his good character and the recommendation of the jury in his favor had caused him to determine to suspend sentence indefinitely. After he had given young Dolan some good advice, he ordered him to be released.

BURGLARS SENTENCED.

The pawn-office of Meided Meyers, at No. 326 Second-avenue, was broken into on the night of April 30, and robbed of diamonds, watches, and jewelry valued at $4,708. Detectives King and Lyon arrested Peter Wilson and Peter Mullins, in whose possession a portion of the stolen property was found, and subsequently took into custody, on a charge of receiving other portions of the goods, Simon Rubenstein, of No. 328 East Houston-street; Aaron Black, of No. 210 East Broadway, and Victor Chamoroy, of No. 126 Bleecker-street. Nearly all the property stolen was found in the possession of Rubenstein, Black, and Chamoroy. In General Sessions yesterday Peter Wilson and Peter Mullins pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and Judge Cowing sentenced them to 10 months each in State prison. On motion of counsel, Assistant District Attorney Phelps consented to the discharge of the ball in the case of Rubenstein. Chamoroy, and Black. On the night of the 16th inst. Frank Hatch, a youth of 19, climbed an awning-post and entered the clothing store of John V. Traphagen, on the Bowery. He placed clothing valued at about $100 in a bag, and threw it to the sidewalk, where two confederates, named Patrick Haggerty and Jacob Simon, were waiting to receive it. All three then walked off, but were followed by Officer Leffert of the Fifteenth Precinct, who secured their arrest, and found the property in their possession. In General Sessions yesterday, the trio pleaded guilty to burglary. Haggerty and Simon were sentenced by Judge Cowing to 18 months in State prison, and Hatch, being the dupe of the other two, was sent to the Reformatory at Elmira.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO. SELL THE CONTROL OF IT TO AUSTIN CORBIN AND OTHERS.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. have sold their interest in the Long Island Railroad to Austin Corbin and other gentlemen connected with improvements on the island, whose names both the firm and Mr. Corbin refuse to disclose. They also refuse to state the exact amount of shares involved or the price obtained. Drexel, Morgan & Co. obtained possession of the road three years ago. Some years previous Conrad Poppenhusen bought out the interest of the late Oliver Charlick and that of John C. and Henry Havemeyer, paying therefor, it is stated, $1,400,000. The result of the latter purchase was a bitter lawsuit, instituted by William A. and Harry O. Havemeyer as Executors of the estate of Albert Havemeyer against John C. and Henry. Albert Havemeyer owned some $300,000 of the stock in the company and his Executors alleged that the sale was in violation of a contract made with him, and that he was damaged thereby to the extent of $75,000. A judgment was obtained for $83,905 48, but an appeal was taken and a new trial ordered. The litigation is not yet ended.

Poppenhusen, by his purchase, obtained control of the company, but he found difficulty in meeting the payments, and was obliged to borrow from Drexel, Morgan & Co., pledging his stock and bonds with them as collateral. It is said on the Street that they lent him in all $1,000,000, being 80 per cent. on 30,000 shares of stock and $114,000 of bonds. Poppenhusen saddled upon the road the Southern and a number of other branch roads in which he was largely interested, and none of which had ever paid expenses. The result was that the Long Island Company rapidly accumulated a floating indebtedness, which, in 1873, amounted to over $1,000,000. Mr. Poppenhusen himself, through his endeavors to help his enterprises along, found himself bankrupt in the Fall of that year. On Oct. 2 the coupons of the Rockaway Branch, for whose payment the Long Island Company had been made responsible, were not met, and on the same day Mr. Poppenhusen entered judgment against the Southern Railroad for $347,307 48, and against the Flushing, North Side and Central Railroad for $410,060 45, money advanced. Three days later Mr. Thomas H. Sharp was elected President of the Long Island Company in place of Adolf Poppenhusen, resigned. It was understood that the change was made at the instance of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

In October, 1874, Samuel E. Smith and James Muhr obtained a judgment against the road for $56,100 78. In 1876 the General Term reduced this amount to $55,013 39, and the Court of Appeals subsequently affirmed the latter sum. In July, 1877, Messrs. Smith and Muhr assigned the judgment to Peter Lichtenstein for $26,010 77.

Mr. Sharp's examination having revealed a much worse state of affairs than was supposed to exist, Mr. James Hood Wright, junior member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., purchased Mr. Lichtenstein's claim by the payment of $26,010 80, and on Oct. 26, for the purpose of protecting the firm, moved, before Judge Gilbert, in Brooklyn, for the appointment of a Receiver. At Mr. Wright's suggestion, Mr. Sharp was appointed, and the road has since been run under his direction. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1879, the receipts were $1,487,-940 86, and the expenses $1,279,590 60. The Receiver paid out in addition $676,267 33, leaving a deficit for the year of $337,926 20. On the same date the floating debt amounted to $726,396, and the bonded indebtedness to $8,479,712, exclusive of $710,000 bonds of the Smithtown and Port Jefferson and Flushing and Central Railroad Companies, for the principal and interest of which the Long Island Company is responsible, and $260,000 bonds of the New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company, for the interest of which it is pledged. The stock is selling on the market at 20 to 25 per cent. It is thought that Mr. Corbin and his associates gave 50 per cent., or $875,000, for the 35,000 controlling shares which Drexel, Morgan & Co. are believed to have held, the total capital being 35,219 shares. This would return the firm the amount which they advanced on the shares three to four years ago without interest. The bonds which they are believed to hold are said by some of the Directors of the company not to be on the main line, but on some of the leased branches. They are probably worth much more than they cost the firm, but the Lichtenstein judgment and a quantity of Receiver's certificates, said to amount to between $800,000 and $400,000, are, it is believed, still to be taken care of.

Mr. Corbin said yesterday that it was the intention of the purchasers after assuming possession on Jan. 1, to take the road out of the hands of the Receiver, to settle its indebtedness, and to improve it in various ways. The details of the scheme had not yet been fixed upon, but he and his associates hoped to be able to put proper management of the road could be made to pay handsomely. Mr. Corbin said that a few changes would probably be made in the Directory, but not many. Those of the Directors who were interviewed professed ignorance of the details of the purchase. One of them had not even heard of it. They were generally of opinion that if Mr. Corbin and his associates really intended to run the road as a business venture, the change could not help but be an improvement.

POLAND PATRIOTS CELEBRATING.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1830 COMMEMORATED.

The events connected with the Polish revolution of 1830 were commemorated by the Poles of this City in Harmonia Rooms, Essex-street, last evening, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak in Warsaw and the attack on the palace of the Grand Duke Constantine. Over 1,000 persons, including many women, were present. Polish and American flags hung from the walls, which were also adorned with historical pictures and patriotic devices. On a stage embellished with tri-colored bunting sat the speakers of the evening and the following surviving veterans of the Polish revolution: Prof. Joseph D'Alfonce, Alexander Raszewski, J. Patrzykowski, Leon Skradzki, S. Okonski, and Mr. Lepkowski. Mr. Okonski is the sole survivor of the Fourth Polish Regiment, which rendered brilliant services at the battle of Grochow. The Polish Independent Sharp-shooters, commanded by Capt. Dombrowski, marched into the hall immediately before the beginning of the exercises, and remained resting on their arms during the meeting. Mr. Thomas Grodski, President of the United Poles of America, called the assemblage to order, and named Prof. D'Alfonce as Chairman. The latter made a brief address, in which he spoke of his own experiences as a Polish revolutionary soldier. An oration in English was delivered by Mr. J. W. Dowdley, who said that America had more in common with the Polish movement than with the Poles. She felt it to be her sacred duty to aid and foster the efforts of all people struggling for liberty and independence. The history of Poland was replete with salutary political lessons. Many in every part of the civilized world had been led to ask the question why that country was erased from the roll of nations, and why nothing remained of her sovereignty save her crown and jewels. Even these sacred relics were deposited in the treasury of Russia. The speaker believed that Russia could not keep Poland in subjugation much longer. There seemed to be at the present day a determination on the part of the people to establish an undivided nationality and to rule themselves as they were governed prior to the partition. A speech in the Polish tongue was delivered by L. Roland, one in German by Mr. Kuhni, and others in English were made by Assemblyman McCarthy and Francis Koziello.

STEAMERS SAFE IN PORT.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEVADA AND THE SILESIA—OTHER SHIPS FROM STORMY SEAS.

The overdue steam-ships are coming in rapidly, and although all of them report having been delayed by tempestuous weather, no serious accidents seem to have occurred. The Nevada, of the Guion Line, arrived late on Sunday night, and yesterday morning the Silesia, of the Imperial German Mail, made its appearance, after battling with violent head gales and high seas for over a fortnight. The decks were frequently flooded with heavy waves, but she passed through the storms without injury. Capt. Tremery, of the British steamship Abdiel, which arrived from the Mediterranean yesterday, says that he was caught in a heavy gale from the north-west on the 24th, in latitude 39° 50' and longitude 58°. The sea was very high and confused, and the steamer would roll her sides or bows under the huge waves, taking large volumes of water on her decks. The engines were unable to drive her at more than half her usual rate of speed. This gale continued all through the following day, but on the night of the 26th the weather moderated. On the 26th, however, another heavy gale set in from the south-east, and shifted to south-west, but fortunately proved of short duration. On Sunday last, when about 100 miles to the eastward of Sandy Hook, the Abdiel passed some wreckage, consisting of tubs and the combings of a vessel's hatch. The steam-ship Colorado, of Mallory's Line, which arrived from Galveston yesterday, experienced very heavy weather while crossing the Gulf of Mexico. She sailed from Galveston on Nov. 20, and met with severe north-easterly gales soon after she was out in the Gulf. The seas were very high, and the steamer rolled and pitched violently. This weather continued until Key West was reached. She left the latter port on the 26th, and while passing up the coast the weather was overcast and threatening. Hail and sleet fell in the neighborhood of Hatteras, but the wind did not blow very heavily. The steamship Lone Star, of the Morgan Line, which arrived from New-Orleans yesterday, also experienced tempestuous weather in the Gulf. No anxiety is now felt about the overdue European steam-ships. On Sunday last the Hayraland, of the Red Star Line, was reported to by mistake as being overdue. She arrived here on the 18th.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

"How many Northern States did Hancock carry?" asks a correspondent, "and which were they?" Three—New-Jersey, California, and Nevada.

A great auction sale of furniture by F. Colton commences to-morrow at Warren Ward & Co.'s old stand, corner of Spring and Crosby streets.

The St. Francis Xavier's Debating Society will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary by a silver jubilee in the college hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock.

Mayor Cooper has approved the resolution of the Board of Aldermen requesting the elevated railroad companies to station a man on the rear platform of the rear car of each passenger train.

The Rev. Joseph Bradford Cleaver, Pastor of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway, will lecture to-morrow evening on "Feminine Foibles and Foibles."

An assignment for the benefit of creditors by Moses L. M. Felzotto, druggist, of No. 689 Sixth-avenue, to Michael M. Davis, with $1,850 preferences, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Capt. Tynan, of the Fourth Precinct, last evening raided a policy shop at No. 136 Chatham-street, securing the proprietor, James Brooks, and 24 others, together with proofs of the character of the place.

Robert Sharkey, a lodger at No. 67 James-street, attempted suicide last evening by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been out of work for some time and hence the attempt, which, however, proved unsuccessful.

On the 10th inst. James Caulfield, of No. 445 West Fortieth-street, while at work paving in front of No. 537 West Thirty-seventh-street, was accidentally struck on the head with a crowbar. He refused to go to a hospital, and was attended by a physician at his home. He died yesterday.

Through the courtesy of Col. Porter, the Women's National Relief Association have opened an office at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Fourteenth-street, where the Recording Secretary, Miss Alice Sandford, will be daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., to answer inquiries, receive contributions, &c.

According to the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation the United States